The New-York Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1870. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

American State Convention at Syracuse.

A HARMONIOUS ORGANIZATION.

Success on to the Perpetuity of a New Platform.

The Resolutions Confined to Matters of State Policy.

NOMINATIONS FOR STATE OFFICERS,

SPIRITED PROCEEDINGS.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 15.

The American State Convention was called to order at 12 o'clock by JAMES C. DAIRE, President of the American State Council, in Vocables Hall. He said:

GENTLEMEN: It is my duty to preside over your deliberations until the body is organized, and in so doing I trust the kind indulgence of the Convention. We will now proceed to call the list of Counties, and Delegates will please hand in their credentials.

Forty-nine and sixty-eight Delegates were found on the roll.

Mr. BRIGGS, of Onondaga, moved the nomination of a Committee of one from each Judicial District to report permanent officers.

Mr. HOVEY, of Albany, moved to amend by allowing the Delegations to select their own members of the Committee.

Mr. BRIGGS objected to any such restrictions upon the Committee, and stated that such a course was unusual.

Mr. MURPHY urged his amendment on the ground that the delegations knew their own men, and could select better than the Chair.

The amendment was accepted and the resolution adopted.

The following Committee was appointed:

1st.	2d.
1. George A. Barney.	5. A. H. Hovey.
2. Edward E. Wood.	6. Morgan Lewis.
3. Samuel Stover.	7. James Faurrot.
4. Justin A. Smith.	8. J. W. Thompson.

Adjourned till 3 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 3 o'clock.

Mr. HOVEY, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the following officers:

PRESIDENT.

Henry B. Hastings, of Washington.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1. A. Barney, N. Y.	5. S. Gregory, Oswego.
2. E. Wood, Kings.	6. F. Gould, Cortland.
3. H. Adams, Albany.	7. Wm. Sisson, Wayne.
4. E. Bunker, Schenectady.	8. A. Scrogg, Erie.

SECRETARIES.

1. D. Brigham, Albany.	3. P. Dewey, Monroe.
2. S. McBride, Onondaga.	

Several Delegates have arrived since the morning, and the Convention is now well filled.

Mr. BRIGGS, of New-York, and SAMUEL W. JOHNSON, of Cattaraugus, were appointed a Committee to conduct the President to the chair.

The President took his seat, amidst loud applause, and spoke as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN: [illegible] have conferred upon me the honor of placing me as President over this [illegible] of the State. With [illegible] in the great and beneficent [illegible] from the first hour of its in[illegible] I will not desert it. [illegible] here to-day in this Convention of American men, proud, with you, that this evidence is afforded us that the goodly seed of Americanism has fallen upon good soil, where, despite some unfavorable weather, it has sent up leaves and flourish, and finally ripened into the whole kernel. I stand now, my friends, with you, in the position in which the army of the Revolution did, year after year, through adversity and disaster, until victory at length lighted upon their banners. Taking, for example, the noble action of that noble band, let our motto be "Perseverance! Perseverance! Perseverance!" and the hour of victory will surely come.

The Vice-Presidents and Secretaries then took their places on the platform.

Rev. Ira Ware, Chaplain of the State Council, delivered an appropriate prayer.

On the suggestion of Mr. BOLT, of New-York, the roll of the Delegates was called.

When the 10th Assembly District of New-York was called, CHARLES L. FROST objected to the names of Isaac D. CARR and WM. T. JACKSON being called, as himself and CHAS. SHUTMAN were the regularly elected Delegates.

EBENEZER BROOKS, who was greeted with loud cheers, stated that the difficulty arose out of the organization of the new assembly districts in the City. They were all regularly elected and could not be considered contestants.

He moved that the Delegates just claiming the seats be admitted as delegates at large.

Mr. BOLT objected to this motion. He thought the matter could be left to the New-York delegation, and moved to amend by referring the question to the New-York delegation.

Mr. HOVEY, from the Sixteenth Ward, objected to [illegible] as a delegate at large, as he was entitled to a seat as representative from the Sixteenth Ward.

Mr. HOVEY moved an amendment to the amendment, by admitting both sets of delegates from the Sixteenth Ward.

The Chair decided that the latter motion was not in order.

Mr. BOLT said he would withdraw the amendment, if the delegates last appearing would accept seats as delegates at large.

Mr. SHUTMAN refused to do so. If the other set of delegates chose to accept seats as delegates at large they might.

The amendment was carried, referring matters regarding the seats from New-York to the delegates from the City, who thereupon retired to settle the point.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Ulster, moved that any county not fully represented be permitted to cast the full vote to which they are entitled, by the delegates present.

Mr. BRIGGS, of Genesee, moved as an amendment that no vote be cast for any Assembly District unless one Delegate be present therefrom.

Mr. HOWE, of Westchester, objected. Only one district of Westchester County at present was represented, while the county was entitled to three votes. He was opposed to the resolution because it was undemocratic. He continued to urge that every county should have a full representative vote on caucuses.

Mr. RUMSEY said the Convention was called by Assembly Districts. If one Assembly District only was represented it had no right to cast votes for another Assembly District.

Mr. WARD, of Ulster, hoped the Convention would adopt the resolution as it came from a county which had cast its vote for MILLARD FILLMORE. [Cheers.]

Mr. NOTMAN, of Genesee, said he also came from a middle County and he was in favor of the vote being cast for the whole County.

Mr. HOWE, of Westchester, said, if Westchester could be honest casting its vote for the Presidential candidate, she had at least sent a true American to the Senate, for two years past, and would for two years more.

After further debate, the resolution was laid on the table on the motion of Mr. MANN, of Oswego.

Mr. BURNS, of New-York, reported in favor of admitting Messrs. PAGE and SHUTMAN as delegates from the Sixteenth Ward, and that Messrs. JACKSON and CARR be put in the Fifteenth Ward.

The report was adopted.

A. J. W. DUGANNE moved that a Committee of two from each judicial district be appointed to form a platform and resolutions, and report during the session of the Convention.

Mr. BURNS, of New-York, was opposed to making any new platforms for the American Party. [Immense cheers.] The Party had been platformed and platformed until it had been nearly platformed out of existence. The platform already laid down was broad enough for any good American to stand upon, and any person with a "nigger curl" in his head, if not satisfied with it, could get out.

Mr. DUGANNE said the gentleman had taken the wind out of his sails. He had no more to say except to second the remarks of Mr. BURNS, and to move to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. A. J. W. DUGANNE protested against the discourtesy of laying his mother on the table.

Mr. BOLT's resolution was carried.

Mr. DUGANNE moved for a Committee of two from each Judicial District to report resolutions only.

Mr. HOVEY seconded the resolution, and urged the necessity of expressing the sense of the Convention on acts relating to State policy.

Mr. BURNETT, of Washington, moved to amend by restricting the Committee's power to resolutions on State policy.

Mr. MURPHY said that the platform upon which MILLARD FILLMORE was beaten was enough for any American; and they could stand upon that in all national matters.

Mr. BURNHAM, of New-York, said that the Fillmore platform was no platform at all; it had beaten the Democrats before and no one wanted to stand upon it again.

Mr. MURPHY said that they could stand on the Troy platform then.

Mr. FRANCE, of Chenango, was satisfied with the Troy resolutions and platform too. He came from a middle County, and desired to say that with a platform of the Cincinnati and the Troy Platforms, they could carry our ticket.

Mr. BURNHAM declared that he was no instructed by any "lam" of the day. He was an American and nothing else. He believed that no party could stand like a drum and be beaten at every election, and go out time after time with the American flag raised over them only to see it trailed in the dust. There were great questions to be met in the State forced upon us by other parties, and we could no longer say that "Americans shall rule America," and ignore all other issues. He wanted to know if we were school-boys, to be satisfied with bunkum speeches. He was a politician as well as an American. He desired to know what the States, from Maine to Georgia, were doing. They were all alive to the interests of their States. Massachusetts was taking care of her own State and as well of Americanism. She had taken up other issues, and her citizens were ready to stand them like men. Persons calling themselves National Americans were now supporting GARDNER, upon Americanism first and other issues after. It had been said that Americans had "tinkered" their party to death with platforms. This might be true, but had they "tinkered" it right? Had they met the sentiment of the State, the people would have been with them, and they would have fraternized instead of being defeated. He professed his fidelity next to his God to American principles, and called upon the party not to choke down the conscientious convictions of those who desired to express their sentiments upon all the issues of State policy.

Mr. BRIGGS, of Genesee, urged the Convention not to pass over this matter without proper reflection and consideration. He for one was willing to stay here for any length of time that was necessary to do the business in a proper manner. He urged the necessity of expressing by resolution the sentiment of the Convention upon all matters of State policy. It was not enough to nominate a good ticket without letting the people of the State know upon what ground they stand in relation to the corrupt legislation of last Winter. They cannot get rid of the question—either by voting against the formation of a Committee on Resolutions, for any of the members could at any time introduce resolutions at their will, and they certainly would do so.

Mr. E. T. WOOD, of Kings County, seconded the policy of appointing a Committee. He vouched for Brother DUGANNE's pure Americanism, and said that he had spoken for Kings County as well as for New-York, for he represented the sentiments of the Americans of Kings County. He urged upon the consideration of the Convention the fact that no State Convention ever assembled without adopting resolutions, and argued in favor of distinctly stating the position of the American Party on the Slavery question, and on all other issues, in order that their enemies might no longer misrepresent them.

The amendment proposed by Mr. RUSSELL, of Washington, confirming the resolutions to matters of State policy was adopted.

Mr. MURPHY moved that the Committee be appointed by the Delegates.

Mr. HOVEY moved that the usual custom would not be departed from.

Mr. MURPHY attempted to speak in favor of the amendment, in the midst of cries of "Question," "Question," which drowned his voice. He persisted in keeping the floor, and said that he was not going to be choked down, even by the American Convention.

The motion in amendment was put and declared lost.

Mr. MURPHY called for a count, but only five or six members rose in response, and he withdrew the request.

The amendment to the resolution for the formation of a Committee was then adopted—*i. e.*, to be appointed by the Chair. [Applause.]

Mr. GILBERT DEAN, of New-York, said: I now move, Mr. President, that the Convention do proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Secretary of State. Carried.

Mr. JESSE C. DANE nominated Mr. J. O. PUTNAM, of Erie County.

Mr. RIKER, of New-York, named SAMUEL J. WILKIN, of Orange County.

Mr. VAN BRAMMAN, of Albany, named Mr. JNO. N. WILDER, of Saratoga.

Mr. E. T. WOOD named Mr. JOEL T. HEADLEY.

The President presented a letter from Mr. HEADLEY, declining a nomination, as follows:

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 14.

DEAR SIR: I am frequently spoken to in reference to my being a candidate for renomination at the approaching Convention. Should my name be mentioned, please to state that I respectfully decline to be a candidate. This is wholly from private reasons and not that my love for the American Party and its principles is diminished, nor from a want of confidence in their success. The odium which our enemies fixed upon us as proscriptive and intolerant has passed away, while on them has fallen the accusation of demoralizing the ballot-box, and degrading the elective franchise and American citizenship in order to carry out party ends. It cannot be that the American people will submit to the annihilating assertion that the ignorant and degraded population of Europe is as fit as they to control the destinies of this country at home, and represent her abroad. It cannot be that they will long behold the ballot-box,—on the purity of which depends our very existence,—reflect not their will but the passions and prejudices of those who are unable to read and understand the laws under which they live.

For all practical purposes, the election in some of our cities might as well be held in Ireland as here, and the fact is becoming more and more established every day that the interests of the foreigner, no less than our own, require that those born and reared among our institutions should control the Government and administer the laws. The tremendous flow of ignorant foreigners into our midst tests the strength of our social fabric sorely, but when you move that mighty mass steadily on the ballot box the complete demoralization of the Government becomes certain. They have come to enjoy our laws, not to make them, and that government whose protection they seek can only be preserved by keeping it in the hands of those born on the soil. I see no grounds for discouragement, but, on the contrary, for increased hope. The disasters we have met with were necessary to "winnow" from us those corrupt politicians who joined for selfish ends and have left us. Trust forever—let the flag be kept flying then. It waves over a noble party, and one which in time will have the love and aid of the young men of the State.

Yours sincerely, J. T. HEADLEY.

SAMUEL J. WILKINS thanked the Convention for the honor done him, but withdrew his name peremptorily.

EBENEZER BROOKS said he trusted, after the withdrawal of the names of Mr. HEADLEY and Mr. WILKINS, that JAMES O. PUTNAM would be nominated by acclamation for Secretary of State.

This was carried, and Mr. JAMES O. PUTNAM'S unanimous nomination for Secretary of State was greeted with loud cheers.

Mr. EDGAR, of New-York, moved the unanimous nomination of Col. N. S. BENSON as the Candidate for Comptroller. Carried unanimously.

The firing of cannon at this point announced the nominations to outsiders.

CHARLES ADAMS, of Albany, moved the unanimous nomination of JNO. H. WILDER, of Saratoga, for State Treasurer.

Mr. TARBOUX, of Canandaigua, named STEPHEN B. CUSHING for the office.

LYMAN ODELL, of Livingston, was also named.

Mr. RIKER moved that the Convention now proceed to vote by ballot. He did not approve this rushing through of nominations. The American Party had been betrayed enough by candidates not to vote in this manner. Besides many of the candidates came instructed to vote for certain candidates, and were unable to do when nominations were made by acclamation.

The motion to ballot prevailed. Mr. S. JOHNSON, of Cattaraugus, and MORGAN S. LEWIS, of Broome, were added to the names of candidates.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Ulster, took the platform while the members were preparing their ballots, and protested against the nomination of Mr. WELDEN, amidst much confusion and noise. He said that WELDEN was a temperance man, and it was dragging that issue into the campaign.

Cries of order, order.

Mr. CARPENTER continued his harangue from the platform, but apparently with little effect.

The Convention then proceeded to a first ballot for Treasurer, with the following result:

Whole number of votes, 163; Necessary for a choice, 82; John N. Wilder, 67; Lyman Odell, 42; William Samuel Johnson, 34; M. Lewis, 19; Blank, 1.

The second ballot was taken, but before the result was announced, CHARLES H. ADAMS read a telegraphic dispatch from JOHN N. WILDER, absolutely declining the nomination. The result was announced as follows:

Wilder	74	Dewis	7
Odell	69	Stephen Clark	1
Johnson	14	Blank	1

Whole number of votes, 162.

Mr. WELDEN's name was then withdrawn.

The President announced that the Committee had placed thereon the name of EBENEZER BROOKS, who asked to be excused from voting. This the Convention refused, and Mr. BROOKS moved he be excused.

Before the President put the question, Mr. BROOKS said:

Mr. PRESIDENT—I am conscious on account of my health, as well as from other considerations, to ask the Convention to excuse me from acting on this Committee. I suppose the Committee will be occupied with their duties during the most of the night; and neither my health, Sir, nor my concurrence with the gentlemen acting with with me on that Committee in views upon matters of policy, will permit me to serve upon that Committee. But I have another reason of weight which would also deter me from suffering my name to be used; I was a member of the last Legislature, and should be called upon to pass resolutions touching the laws which came before that body. I must thus give my opinion either condemning many of the votes I gave upon those measures or approving them. I consider this a valid and sufficient reason why the Convention should adopt the resolution to substitute some other name for mine. Any other position the Convention might think proper to assign to me I should cheerfully accept, but I must beg to decline serving on the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. BROOKS was then excused, and received three cheers.

The following is the Committee as finally selected:

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

A. J. W. DUGANNE and RICHARD BARRAT of New-York.
E. T. Wood of Kings.
SAMUEL J. WILKIN of Orange.
W. G. LANSING of Albany.
SAMUEL STOVER of Rensselaer.
WM. A. RUSSELL of Washington.
W. JOHNSON of Fulton.
ALFRED H. HOVEY of Onondaga.
LEVI BEARDSLEY of Oswego.
M. S. LEWIS of Broome.
E. F. GOULD of Courtland.
O. CASE of Ontario.
J. MURRAY of Seneca.
G. A. SCROGGS of Erie.
SAMUEL RICHARDS of Genesee.

A third ballot was then taken for State Treasurer, and LYMAN ODELL received 109 out of 130 votes.

On motion of Mr. FISHER, Mr. ODELL was then declared unanimously nominated.

On motion of Dr. BRAMAN the Convention here took a recess till 8 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 8 o'clock. The President announced the business to be the nomination of a candidate for Attorney-General.

Senator NICHOLS moved that the vote be taken viva voce.

GILBERT DEAN hoped such a motion would not prevail. He moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried.

Mr. BRITTON, of Livingston, named STEPHEN B. CUSHING. [Applause.]

E. R. JEWETT, of Erie, named HENRY C. ROSS, of Essex. [Loud applause.]

Senator JUSTICE A. SMITH said, as the name of Judge Ross had been put forward, and by some accident the Essex delegation had not yet reached town, it was proper to state that Northern New-York presented the name of one of the ablest lawyers, purest men, and most sterling Americans, in the State of New-York. They asked that he should be put on the ticket, because they knew it would strengthen it, and because they deemed themselves entitled to it. The popularity of Judge Ross was such that when he ran for County Judge of Essex County he received every single vote in the county, except three, irrespective of party.

GEO. O. JONES did not expect to be able to make an impression upon the Convention in supporting his candidate, equal to that made by the able and eloquent Senator who had advocated the claims of Judge Ross.

A delegate inquired if Mr. Ross was a delegate, and he was answered that Mr. Ross was a substitute from Tompkins County.

Mr. JONES continued. He considered that common gratitude dictated the nomination of Mr. CUSHING, he had faithfully served the American Party and was entitled to consideration at their hands. No charge had been made against him as a capable public officer. He had been true to the party in the darkest hours, and had stood without flinching by the side of American principles from first to last. (Cries of "Give us Ross.")

Mr. JONES continued to advocate the claims of the Attorney-General with warmth, and closed amid applause, and cries of "Give us Ross!" "Give us CUSHING!"

A ballot was then taken, and resulted as follows:

Henry R. Ross, of Essex	86
Stephen B. Cushing	48
Blank	1

Mr. GEORGE O. JONES, when the resolutions were announced, moved, on behalf of Mr. CUSHING, that the nomination be made unanimous. [Loud applause.] Carried.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor.

D. C. MANN, of Oswego, named CHARLES B. STUART, of Ontario, and urged his claims to the office with great earnestness.

Mr. MORTON, of Queens, named ROSWELL GRAVES, of Kings, whose claims were urged by Messrs. MORTON, E. T. WOOD and LOFP.

On the first ballot Mr. GRAVES received 99 ballots out of 145.

Mr. C. B. STUART moved that the nomination be made unanimous which was done amidst loud applause.

The Convention then in some confusion proceeded to the nomination of a Canal Commissioner.

Mr. GREGORY, of Onondaga, named RICHARD F. STEVENS, and urged his claims on account of his position as well as competency. The Commissioner, he said, should be located at this point in order to unite the rival interests of Buffalo and Oswego. Syracuse claimed this office as hers by right.

WILLIAM L. PALMER, of Onondaga, was also named.

LEVI BEARDSLEY, of Oswego, named WM. A. LESLIE, known as "Old Oswego."

Mr. ACKLEY, of Schuyler, named Judge DENNISTON, of Steuben. He declared that nothing more than this was wanted to knock the Republicans into nothingness, and bury them deep in political oblivion with the following epitaph inscribed on the tombstone:

"Beneath this sketch
There lies the wretch,
The Black Republican Party most bad;
And when it died,
Tax-payers cried,
We're glad—we're glad—we're glad.
It filled the earth
With its foul breath,
With slander, lies, bad gin and rum;
And when it died,
The devil cried,
Come, friends, come;" [Loud laughter.]

Mr. LESLIE withdrew his name. He was much obliged for the honor intended him, but though he loved honor, he loved union, harmony and the American Party more. The disputes which arose last Winter between Oswego and Buffalo, rendered it impolitic for any person strongly identified with either place, to run. Let all be done to unite Americans in all sections, and then "Daniel would come to judgment." The Republicans had set upon themselves the mark of Cain, and the people were too ready to drive them forth. [Laughter, and cries of "Bravo, old Oswego."]

The first ballot resulted as follows:

Richard F. Stevens	68
Judge Dennision	51
Old Oswego	5

And the balance scattering.

No choice was made, and the second ballot resulted as follows:

Dennision	84
Stevens	60

On a motion Judge DENNISTON was declared unanimously nominated.

A warm struggle occurred as usual on the nomination for State Prison Inspector, the contest being between the City and the State.

Mr. RIKER, of New-York, nominated Mr. GEORGE W. WARNER, and claimed that New-York was entitled to the Inspector "because she filled the prisons."

A county Delegate said that the country fed the convicts.

After a long discussion, during which the claims of the candidates were earnestly urged by their respective supporters, amidst some confusion the first ballot was taken, resulting as follows:

George W. Warner	56
John M. Stevens, Westchester	48
Joseph Canning	23
Scattering	15

No choice.

The name of JOSEPH CANNING was withdrawn by himself, in favor of GEORGE W. WARNER.

On the second ballot Mr. STEVENS was nominated, and the nomination, on motion of GEO. W. WARNER, was made unanimous.

At this point a band of music playing "Yankee Doodle" marched into the Hall, headed by Col. WAKEFIELD and M. S. LEWIS, and took a position in front of the platform.

When order was restored, G. A. SCROGGS, of Buffalo, rose and moved that the order of balloting be now suspended, and that HIRAM KETCHUM, of New-York, be unanimously nominated for Judge of the Court of Appeals. [Immense applause.]

Mr. BOLT, of New-York, said: "All that New-York could say was that she wanted KETCHUM for a local office on the bench, if the State could spare him."

Cries of "We cannot," "We cannot."

Mr. BOLT—Then New-York has no more to say.

A Voice—"Now take your bread and butter, lubby, and sit down."

The nomination of Mr. KETCHUM was then made by acclamation, the band striking up "Hail Columbia."

The firing of the cannon then announced the completion of the ticket.

C. C. BEAN, of Kings, with able remarks in favor of the nomination just made, presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That in HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq., our candidate for the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals, we recognize a man distinguished for great ability, eminent legal learning and high moral worth, and while we deprecate the necessity of partisan judicial nominations and elections as generally subversive of that independence without which justice cannot properly be administered, yet we believe our candidates will prove an exception, and be found, if elected, to rise above party considerations in his judicial decisions, and reflect honor upon the bench and the State which elected him.

This resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mr. STOVER, of Rensselaer, moved the appointment of a State Committee of one from each Judicial District, for the approaching election, except in the Third District, and three from Albany.

Mr. BOLT objected to the resolution.

GEORGE G. JONES was opposed to the centralization of power at Albany, and moved to amend by appointing thorough Senatorial delegations; one delegate from each Senatorial District to act as a State Committee.

REUBEN E. JEWETT supported the original resolution.

Alderman PURDY opposed it, being unwilling to put the power in Albany, under TAMMANY WEED's base.

It was too much a place. He wanted to know if Albany was the capital of the State.

A Voice—No Sir!

Mr. PURDY—No. Not by two jumps of a rabbit.

Mr. MURPHY advocated the Resolution. Albany did not ask for three members on that Committee, but if she received them they would do their duty nobly. He declared that the Albany Americans were as true as steel to the party.

The amendment was lost and the resolution adopted.

The following Committee was appointed:

STATE COMMITTEE.

First District—Zephar Mills, New-York.
Third District—Samuel J. Milkin, Henry Q. Leslie and Mr. Parsons, Albany.
Fourth District—N. B. Millman, Argyle, Washington County.
Fifth District—Richard F. Stevens, Syracuse.
Sixth District—Addison M. Smith, Otsego.
Seventh District—J. N. Starin, Cayuga.
Eighth District—Lorenzo Burrows, Orleans.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. DUGANNE, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

Returning our devout and humble acknowledgments to Almighty God for his protecting care, and fostering mercies in the past, we invoke his continued assistance to enable us to act the part of good citizens and patriots, by a watchful oversight of our free institutions and a jealous maintenance of our civil and religious rights, so that this glorious union, bequeathed by Heroes and Martyrs, shall forever remain an altar to liberty and an asylum for the oppressed.

Resolved, That the American Party of the State of New-York is a component part of the great family of American freemen who believe in the right of native born citizens to shape the policy, administer the government, and make the laws of their own country; who, furthermore, cherish the Union as a sacred legacy of the past, to be maintained at any sacrifice, and who, finally, in the spirit of their Revolutionary sires, are ever ready to pour upon the altar of liberty eternal hostility to every form of oppression.

Resolved, That the American Party of the State of New-York demand the enactment of a Registry Law for the protection of legal voters, and the purification of the elective franchise from foreign influence controlled by unscrupulous politicians.

Resolved, That the American Party of the State of New-York believe that the Bible should be read by all men, and that therefore it is a proper text book in our public and common schools, not to be discarded by wise men who would inculcate the sentiment of religious freedom in the youthful mind.

Resolved, That the experience of the past five years has conclusively shown that the exemption of railroads from the payment of tolls by the Legislature of 1852 was unwise and impolitic, and that while the people of the State are suffering from oppressive taxation, sound policy receives the semi-portion of tolls on such of those great monopolies as come in competion with the public works of the State.

Resolved, That we condemn the system of "free passes" as furnished by our railroad managers to our Legislature and the Judicial Officers, and we recommend to the next Legislature the passage of a law making a penal offence for railroad corporations to offer, or for State officers to receive such free passes.

Resolved, That we express our entire confidence in the greatest of State improvements, the Erie Canal, believing it fully competent, if properly and economically managed, to pay for its own enlargement and discharge any debt incurred for its benefit; and to resort to direct taxation; and we declare ourselves in favor of its speedy and immediate enlargement; and our firm determination to resist, to all time, its sale or any other disposition of it, whereby it will pass out of the control of the State.

Resolved, That the unwise, unjust and infamous legislation of last Winter, as shown in the passage of laws for the benefit of monoyed monopolies in opposition to the direct interests of the people; as shown in nearly exempting the railroads of the State from taxation and heaping the burden upon the people; as shown by way of enormous appropriations of money for the benefit of party favorites, whereby the taxes of the State are increased more than 120 per cent, the Treasury empty, and the State bankrupt; as shown in the control which the unscrupulous and unscrupulous lobby, headed by Republican politicians, exercised over the Legislature; as shown in sacrificing the canal interests and canal revenues of the State to the all-forgetful interests of railroad corporations; as shown in not passing a Registry law as the people desired; the so-called Republican Party, under the management of an Albany Central Regency, has forfeited the respect of honest men of all parties, and deserves that it should receive the entire condemnation of the people.

Resolved, That the miscalled Democracy of the day, by its truckling to the powers of Popery and foreignism, and its combination with Republicanism to defeat Americans and thereby subvert the wishes of the people as witnessed in the combination in the Assembly at late, in the election of Speaker, and in the more recent act by which their leaders struck hands with a renegade American to strip the Canal Board of the State of the power vested in them by the people, deserves and should receive the condemnation of all men.

Resolved, That we, the Americans of the State of New-York, fully persuaded of the justness of our cause and the correctness of our principles, will firmly adhere in every emergency, and under all circumstances, to the great and distinctive doctrines of the American Party, as laid down in the Binghamton and Troy Platforms, repudiating all alliances and combinations which involve any sacrifice of principles, or abandonment of those demands which we believe so vitally important to the welfare of the State and of the whole country.

The resolutions were accepted with acclamation and much enthusiasm.

Mr. E. R. JEWETT moved that the State Central Committee have power to fill vacancies. Carried.

A vote of thanks was tendered the President and officers for the able manner in which they had discharged their duties.

Mr. DUGANNE moved the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the earnest testimony of the American Party of the State of New-York, be hereby tendered through this State Convention to the faithful and untiring services, and noble and patriotic conduct of our present American State Officers, under all circumstances in which they have been placed during the last two years.

Mr. BROOKS then rose and said:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for your cordial greeting, for the personal kindness ever received from the American Party, and for the faithful confidence of Americans to me as their standard-bearer last Fall. The confidence I always had in the American Party, is as unshaken now as it was when MILLARD FILLMORE bore our flag last Fall. [Cheers.] I am not of the material that despairs in a minority. The darkest hour is that which precedes the dawing of Aurora in the East. It is known that power is always falling from the greater to the lesser, and I believe I see in the future a brighter prospect; but even if beaten I would rather be in the minority with the American Party, than successful with either of the others.

The time will come, however, if not to us, to our children when American men shall feel it a virtue to love their own country and prefer an American to rule over them to any other man under the canopy of Heaven. This is our whole offending now. If it be treason to seek to perpetuate the virtues of our fathers, and to unite this country from one end to the other in bands of iron—then we are treasonable. If it is wrong to say that "Americans shall rule America," then we are wrong. Mr. BROOKS continued to say that the Convention had been unawed by influences without or within. Defeated in the past the party was hopeful of the future. One great party stands triumphant at the feet of the Nationer power, and another party at the feet of the State power. Neither of these could we approve as an honest party. The duty of Americans then was in the future as in the past, to take no steps backward, but to keep right on. The spirit that adimated our fathers was similar to this. Beaten at Lexington they rallied on Bunker Hill, and continued until they landed in Boston. When driven by superior numbers over the Jerseys, that great man—God bless his memory for ever—rallied his troops at Valley Forge, and the enemy were driven from Philadelphia. It was the same in all sections of the country. Those men who were defeated were as true as steel though defeated, and at last victory crowned their efforts, as it will the American efforts. The American Party had been assailed by traitors without and within, but they still lived. If any of them desired to learn it, let them learn it now. He would say, in the words of another, "Let him that hath no stomach for this fight depart; his passport shall be made, and crowns for convoy put into his purse. We would not die in that man's company who has no fellowship to live with us." [Loud applause.]

General SCROGGS addressed the Convention in praise of the ticket and reviewing the prospects of its success.

Mr. STOVER, of Troy, also spoke briefly, pledging Rensselaer to do her duty in the approaching election.

Mr. RIKER, of New-York, also spoke.

The proceedings were ordered to be printed in all the American papers in the State.

A vote of thanks were tendered to the local Press of Syracuse for the fair and impartial manner in which they had reported the proceedings of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. STOVER, of Rensselaer, a vote of thanks was tendered to BARNEY BACKUS, the landlord of the Vocables House, for his liberal tender of the Hall, free of cost, for the use of the Convention, and for his kindness and attention to his guests.

The Convention then adjourned, with nine cheers for the ticket, and "tigers."

A large number of delegates, with a band, proceeded at 1 o'clock to serenade Messrs. DANE, BROOKS, and others.

The Nominations.

The following is the whole ticket, with their former political complexion:

For Secretary of State—JAMES O. PUTNAM, of Erie, formerly a Whig.

For Comptroller—N. S. BENSON, of Herkimer, formerly a Democrat.

For Treasurer—LYMAN ODELL, of Livingston, formerly a Democrat.

For Attorney-General—HENRY H. ROSS, of Essex County, formerly a Whig.

For State Engineer—ROSWELL GRAVES, of Kings, a Whig.

For Canal Commissioner—G. DENNISTON, of Steuben, a Democrat.

For State Prison Inspector—JOHN M. STEVENS, of Westchester, a Democrat.

Judge of the Court of Appeals—HIRAM KETCHUM, of New-York, a Whig.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH ENTERPRISE.

Further Details of the Indian Massacres at Cawnpore.

LORD ELGIN'S POLICY IN CHINA.

Approaching Launch of the Great Eastern.

THE AMERICAN HORSE LECONTE BEATEN.

Cotton Firm—Breadstuffs Unchanged—Consols 90 3-4.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Persia*, Capt. JONES, which left Liverpool at about 10 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, the 5th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The steamship *Fulton* arrived at Cowes on the morning of Sept. 3.

The steamship *Antelope* was appointed to leave Liverpool for St. Johns, Newfoundland, on the 7th, instead of the 8th, as advertised.

The steamship *Indiana* sailed from Southampton for New-York on the 3d inst., with 200 passengers and $95,000 in specie.

The London Underwriters on the cable of the Atlantic Telegraph Company had offered to settle the claim upon them by paying 20% per cent in cash, and giving up all claims of salvage on the cable on board the *Magara* and *Agamemnon*, and that part submerged in the ocean.

Professor THOMSON delivered a very instructive lecture on the Atlantic Cable before the British Association at Dublin.

Rumors of Ministerial changes continued to be propagated. The London *Star* says:

"Sir CHARLES WOOD, it is believed, will leave the Admiralty and take the Board of Control, while the JAMES GRAHAM will become First Lord of the Admiralty. Lord PALMERSTON is reported to resign his seat, to be succeeded by Mr. CARDWELL or Mr. [illegible]. Admiral BURNEY, the Senior Naval Lord of the Admiralty, will retire, having lost his seat in Parliament, and we hear will be succeeded by Admiral PACHELL, M. P. for Brighton."

An important meeting in favor of the scheme for the improvement of the navigation of the rivers of India, with a view to increasing the supply of cotton from India, had been held at Manchester.

A great meeting of Tractarian clergymen is to be held soon in London with reference to the new Divorce Law.

The American horse *Lecomte* ran for the Champion cup, and was badly beaten. Three horses ran, viz: *Lecomte*, *Fishermen* and *Dubloil*, and the course was three miles long. The race is thus described:

"*Fishermen* went away with the lead, *Lecomte* lying off about twenty lengths. The only change in these positions took place about a mile from home, when *Lecomte* went up to *Dubloil's* quarter, but soon afterwards dropped back again. *Fishermen* was never caught, and won in a canter by a length. *Lecomte* was beaten of upwards of twenty lengths."

The Hon. GEO. BYNG had been elected to succeed Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR, as one of the members of Parliament for Middlesex, without opposition.

A return from the Board of Trade of the exports for the first half of 1857 shows that 30 per cent of the aggregate shipments goes to British possessions, 19 per cent. to the United States.

Eleven more regiments were under orders for India—seven infantry and four cavalry.

The *Canadian News*, a journal published in London, is authorized to state that the ship will be launched in the first spring tides of next month (October). The day is not as yet absolutely fixed, but the important event will probably take place on Monday, the 5th of that month. The tides will be higher on that day.

We read in a late number of the London Literary *Gazette*:

"Professor ROGERS, of the United States, who has been for some time in this country assisting and preparing for publication his work on the geology and physical geography of North America, is a candidate for the Chair of Natural History in the University of Glasgow, vacant by the death of Professor COUPER. The Chair is in the gift of the Crown, and, if no candidate of greater eminence should come forward, it will be the general feeling of naturalists that the Government would do a graceful act, as well as serve the best interests of the Glasgow College, by appointing the distinguished American geologist to the professorship. In the United States great liberality is shown in such appointments, of which we need only mention the name of Professor AGASSIZ as an instance."

The Glasgow Polytechnic Institution had been destroyed by fire. Among the articles destroyed was the first steam-engine constructed by JAMES WATT.

At the Autumn Commencement of Trinity College, Dublin, held for the purpose of conferring degrees on distinguished members of the British Association, Prof. ROGERS, of Boston, Mass., was among the parties so honored.

The sittings of the several sections of the Association were brought to a close on the 2d inst.

The shipment of silver to the East by the steamer of the 4th was $600,000.

The Bank of England had given notice of a slight relaxation in their terms, by making advances on bills having six months to run instead of only three, as of late.

Complaints of the spread of the potato disease, both in England and Ireland, were very prevalent, and Indian Corn had consequently a rising tendency.

The Paris *Pays* denies the reported occupation of the island of Formosa by the United States.

The Council-General of the Department of Hérault had unanimously adopted resolutions in favor of a revision of the Tariff, with a view of carrying out free-trade principles.

The Emperor NAPOLEON had abruptly left the Camp at Chalons after remaining there only two days, and an improbable rumor had been started that he was having a secret interview with the Czar preparatory to the formal meeting at Darmstadt.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* denies that the French Corsican fleet has gone to Tunis for the purpose of exacting satisfaction for the recent outrages there, but will, on the contrary, support the Tunisian Government against the religious fanaticism which prevails in Tunis.

The same authority says that at the conferences between Lord ELGIN and the various commanders at Hong Kong, the French Admiral announced officially that he had received instructions from Paris to act in concert with the English commander.

According to the latest reports, the meeting between the Emperors of France and Russia is to take place at Stuttgardt, on or about the 17th of September.

Accounts from Paris state that the French Government is disposed to make further alterations in the customs tariff, by which foreign goods will be admitted at lower rates.

There was somewhat of a panic in the Paris Bourse on the 3d, having its origin in the retirement of some influential directors of the Credit Mobilier, the shares of which considerably declined.

A dispatch from Paris, of the 3d inst., says that the Court of Assizes had condemned Lemos Rosiri, Mazzoni, and Campanella, the parties charged with being implicated in the various conspiracy against the life of the Emperor, to transportation.

The Paris correspondent of the *

[illegible] the train in which he was riding having run off the track, but fortunately without any ill result.

[illegible] state that the King of Prussia [illegible] two attacks of apoplexy, and that [illegible] considerable uneasiness.

The Gazette [illegible] of Vienna, says that it [illegible] from a good source, that diplomatic relations [illegible] resumed between Naples and England and France, Austrian mediation having been at work [illegible] that object.

[illegible] ceremony of commencing the railroad tunnel under Mont Cenis, at which the King of Sardinia and Prince Napoleon were present, passed off in a very satisfactory manner.

It is stated that the Grand Duke of Tuscany informed the Pope while at Florence that it would be inexpedient at the present moment to contract the proposed concordat.

The French Government has instructed its representatives in foreign countries to disavow any connection with the [illegible] proceedings which have recently taken place in the two Sicilies.

In the sitting of the Holstein Chambers on the 3d September, the commission reported that it considered the situation of the country critical, and declared itself unable to discuss the new Constitution before having secured the independence and equality due to Holstein in the Danish monarchy.

Reliable advices from the Caucasus state that Schamyl still held eleven out of the twelve blockhouses which he recently took from the Russians, although several desperate attempts had been made to recover them. It is stated that reinforcements to the extent of 20,000 men are to be sent from Tiflis against Schamyl.

The Commissioners appointed to regulate the Russian boundary in Asia had arrived at Tiflis.

It is stated that large bodies of Russian Cavalry have recently marched towards the Austrian frontiers with a view probably of preventing Austria from interfering too much in the affairs of the Danubian Principalities.

A Russian squadron was cruising off Anapa, and a steamer lying in each of the seaports of Circassia, [illegible] preventing Sefer Pacha from getting his recently-purchased arms and ammunition from Constantinople.

The British and Austrian Ambassadors at Constantinople formally notified the Porte on the 25th ult., of the agreement of their Governments to the annulment of the elections, and the Divan immediately forwarded to Moldavia an order to recommence the elections.

Fanaticism amongst the Mussulmans was prevailing with much violence. Disturbances and assassinations were increasing in Palestine and throughout the Pachalic of Syria.

The original chief of the insurrection in Epirus in 1854, notwithstanding a threat of imprisonment, had reopened the campaign.

At Corfu, the British Government had prorogued the Parliament for two years, and great irritation was the consequence.

We find in a Liverpool paper of the 5th inst. the following notice of the Liverpool clipper transports en route to India:

"The *James Baines*, with the 97th Regiment on board, was passed on the 17th ult., with 37 sails set. Her progress was wonderful considering the whole. The *Champion of the Seas*, with the 20th Regiment on board, was spoken at the same time not far astern of the *James Baines*. The other clipper of the Black Ball Line, the *Lightning*, was passed this day week 40 miles S. W. of Scilly, or about 100 miles from the mainland in 46 hours."

The Atlantic Telegraph.

THE BREAKING OF THE CABLE, AND HOW TO AVOID SIMILAR ACCIDENTS IN THE FUTURE.

From the London News, Sept. 3.

Though the first attempt to connect Europe and America by the electric wire has not succeeded, we may draw sufficient encouragement from what has been accomplished to predicate a speedy renewal of the efforts to bring the two great continents into instantaneous communication.

The thing to be done is so stupendous in character, so marvelous, so far surpassing the most brilliant idea of the most vivid imagination of the wildest poet, that, had it met with repeated failures instead of a single check, we would still urge perseverance in the attempt. But when we consider the vast importance of its accomplishment to the most civilized portions of the human race, we cannot but congratulate the enterprising men who have undertaken the great work, that nothing has yet occurred to show the impossibility of the undertaking. A few years since, the man who should have proposed to fathom the vast depths of the Atlantic with the electric cable would have been regarded as a fit candidate for Bedlam. The depths of the Atlantic were then unsounded, the strength of the under-currents untested. All was mysterious as the ocean itself. Now we know that a plateau of land, covered with minute, unbroken, yet delicate shells, runs in a direct line from near Ireland to Newfoundland, at a mean depth of about two miles, as if to invite to the enterprise. These unbroken shells show that the cable, when submerged, will be far more secure from danger than if placed in shallower water; once laid down, little or no danger is to be apprehended from ocean currents. The tempest may rage above in all its fury; in those vast depths all is calm, and no force exists sufficiently strong to injure the delicate, brittle shell. The only apprehension of mischief from the storm exist at the two extremities of the line, where the cable must rest in shallow water. This was provided against by making these portions of greater thickness, and protecting them with a sufficient coating of iron wire to resist the wildest fury of the waves.

Let us follow the course of this interesting enterprise. By noon on the 8th of last month forty miles of cable had been successfully deposited, the depth then being somewhat less than the tenth of a mile. It must be borne in mind that as the cable was payed out, the weight of that portion which extended from the bottom of the sea to the vessel containing it would act on the paying-out apparatus in the same way as if an anchor of the same weight were suspended immediately from it. The tension of the cable, therefore, and its pressure on the apparatus from which it was unwound, would increase in proportion to the depth of the bed upon which it was dropped from the ship. The greater this depth, the greater the tension, and the greater also the velocity with which the cable would be payed, *if no mechanical means were used to counteract this tension. It is* also evident that the rate of the ship's progress must be accommodated to that of the cable, for if the velocity of the cable exceeded that of the ship the cable would coil itself at the bottom, and be needlessly wasted, while an excess of speed on the part of the ship would produce a tension likely to tear the cable asunder. Up to 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 8th, the egress of the cable had been sufficiently retarded by the power necessary to keep the machinery in motion at a rate a little faster than the ship. The depth now rapidly increased from a tenth of a mile to nearly a quarter. Mechanical impediments, by means of friction drums, were used to retard the progress of the cable, this frictional force being nicely adapted to the varying depths of the sea and the speed of the ship, so as to keep the passage of the cable out of the ship at the proper rate to avoid danger. By midnight 85 miles were safely laid; at eight o'clock on the morning of the 9th 120 miles were run off, exhausting the coil on the deck of the *Niagara*. The change to the coil between decks was accomplished without inconvenience, and by noon 136 miles were deposited, the depth having now increased to half a mile. Up to this time the rate of the ship's sailing had been comparatively slow, the engineer, as he says in his report, wishing to get both men and machinery well at work prior to attaining the average speed he anticipated making for the rest of the voyage—the rate of the ship was restrained to about two miles an hour for the heavy portion of the cable near the shore, and from three to four miles for the lighter portion. On the evening of the 9th the speed of the vessel was increased to a little more than five miles per hour.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 10th the depth rapidly increased—in a distance of eight miles—from about half a mile to nearly two miles. This was clearly the most trying period of the experiment. The pressure to retard the progress of the cable had to be increased from 7 to 15 cwt.—the cable paying out at the rate of five miles and-a-half per hour, while the ship's speed was five miles. At noon of this day, 255 miles of cable were paid out, the ship being 214 miles from the shore. An increasing swell was followed later in the day by a strong breeze. This evening, at 6 o'clock, some derangement in the machinery—owing to the hardening of the tar and pitch in the grooves—rendered it necessary to stop the paying out of the cable, bring the ship to, and to hold the cable by stoppers till the obstruction could be removed and the brakes properly adjusted to the grooves. The engineer, Mr. Bright, justly calls special attention to this important fact, which establishes a point on which great doubts had been expressed—that it is quite possible for a ship to lie to, anchored, as it were, by a cable more than two miles in perpendicular length, under the influence of a strong breeze and heavy swell.

We now approach the failure, for the present at least, of this grand experiment. After the ship started again the cable began to be paid out, the wind and sea increasing, and a strong current carrying the cable away from the direct line of the ship's motion. A strain of 25 cwt. was found insufficient to retard the excess of the cable's speed over that of the ship by two miles and a half per hour. This imperilled the safe uncoiling of the cable from the hold, but an increase of pressure from 25 cwt. to 30 cwt. reduced its rate to that of the ship, five miles per hour. At this rate it steadily continued until a quarter to 4 on the morning of the 11th, when it snapped asunder, and 334 miles of cable were submerged.

The accident arose from a cause which, though deeply to be deplored, can be carefully guarded against for the future. The care and watchfulness, as well as the necessity of having all hands ready for any emergency during the trying period of the cable's descent into the rapidly increasing depths, during the previous day and night, had completely exhausted the staff of skilled mechanics. The engineer seeing all going on well, allowed them to take their rest. He was obliged to leave the paying-out portion of the machine, which, up to this period, he had personally superintended, to visit the hold of the ship, for the purpose of observing the uncoiling of the cable and the rate of the ship. During this temporary absence the breaks were left, as the event unfortunately proved, in the charge of a man not sufficiently skilled in their management. As the ship rose and fell with the sea the pressure on the cable was necessarily increased or diminished. When the swell caused any descent of the stern of the vessel, and thus temporarily withdrew the pressure from the cable in the sea, it was necessary to ease the breaks. This had been done up to the moment of the accident—when the man then in charge either neglected to do this, or else turned the handle of the break the wrong way, and so caused the fatal *fracture*. An accident like this may be prevented for the future by having a sufficient staff of skilled mechanicians to allow them to take necessary rest from labor by relays. Experience also may suggest such a modification of the paying-out machinery as to render it less dependent on such constant vigilance.

The engineers, naval men and skilled electricians and mechanicians of the expedition, unanimously testify their belief that the cable so skillfully manufactured in this country is well adapted for its purpose, and suggest no alterations in its structure. All are alike sanguine, and we think justly so, of future success. Indeed they have already—and that must be some consolation to them for the present failure—done enough to sweep away most of the objections urged against the undertaking. It is proved now that electric currents can be sent through 2,000 miles of wire—and the earth to boot—and made legibly to stereotype their duration on paper in somewhat less than a second of time; that these signals can be transmitted as frequently as the pendulum of the clock performs its vibration; and that though the pressure on a cable submerged at the depth of two miles is nearly two tons on the square inch, this enormous pressure, combined with the temperature of the water at this depth, has rather improved than diminished the conducting power of the seven strands of copper wire, no thicker than packthread, by which we hope to bind together the Old and New Worlds in instantaneous communication of thought. Ocean depths of two miles are somewhat hard to realize. Perhaps some of our readers may conceive a more vivid idea of what has been done, if we compare the progress of the *Niagara* to a balloon passing over the whole length of England, from the Land's End to Scotland, and dropping to the ground in its progress a thin iron rope not thicker than the little finger, the latter third of the journey being performed at a uniform height of two miles.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE NOT AVAILABLE FOR THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH.

From the London Times.

It is reported that the Atlantic Cable is not likely to prove available for either of the projected Indian lines of telegraph. It appears that in its present coiled state it generates or absorbs a great amount of heat, and a fear is entertained of its being ruined by the temperature to which it would be subjected in twice crossing the tropics. It has been found that extreme heat in the parts under pressure, forces the copper wire to the sides of the gutta percha and destroys insulation.

The Indian Mutinies.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE FRIGHTFUL MASSACRE AT CAWNPORE.

From the Calcutta Correspondent of the London Times.

On the 31st, letters were written from Cawnpore to Calcutta to state that an outbreak was imminent, that Sir Hugh Wheeler had no means at his disposal to put it down, that there were from 400 to 800 women and non-combatants at the station, and to defend these not more than 150 fighting men. The utmost he could do would be to defend them all in the intrenched hospital, which he had victualed for three weeks, until reinforcements could arrive from Calcutta. The 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th of June passed away; not one day without alarm; and yet there was no outbreak. On the morning of the 5th, an officer, the only one who, from the first, had pooh-pooh'd the idea of an insurrection, wrote to a friend in Calcutta, ridiculing the precautions that had been made. In the afternoon of the same day he wrote to the same friend inclosing his will, and stating that the crisis had arrived or would be upon them that evening. He, poor fellow, was one of its first victims. The particulars of the insurrection have not yet been told. We only know that many officers were killed on their way to the intrenched camp, that one of the first acts of the mutineers was to seize the treasure, about £160,000; to open the gaols, and let loose the prisoners. They then gutted and set fire to the houses, murdered every Christian they came across, and finally proceeded to attack the intrenched camp.

Here, however, General Wheeler had an advantage. The rebels had no guns. He had several, though of small calibre, and with their assistance he would have been able to keep any amount of insurgents armed only with old Brown Bess at bay till the end of time.

It is at this point of the narrative that Dhoondoopunt Nanajee, *quasi* Rajah of Bithoor, appears upon the scene. This fiend in human shape was the adopted son of the late Peishwa. On the demise of that functionary, he applied to the Government of India, and subsequently to the Court of Directors, for the continuation to him of the enormous pension assigned to the deceased. By both parties he was refused, but Lord Dalhousie allowed him to keep six guns at his castellated palace at Bithoor. These guns turned the scale against our unhappy countrymen at Cawnpore.

This man, generally styled the Nena Sahib, was well known to the residents of Cawnpore, and in prosperous times was always glad, or appeared glad, to receive them at his castle, and to accompany them on their shooting excursions. He is a middle-aged man, dark complexioned, and but for a dishonest expression would have been considered a good-looking man. The writer has seen him and shot in his company. The moment, however, that he heard of the mutiny at Meerut, and had felt the pulse of the troops at Cawnpore, his mind was made up. We had refused him his "rights;" he determined to gain them himself or perish in the attempt. His first hostile act was committed on the persons of fugitive ladies and children from Futteyghur and elsewhere, about a hundred in number. Bithoor is only six miles above Cawnpore, and as they were passing the former place *en route* to the latter he stopped their boats, brought them on shore, and remorsely shot every one. He then tied their bodies together and threw them into the river. This was Dhoondoopunt Nenajee's declaration of war against the British Government. This occurred early in June. The revolt broke out at Cawnpore on the 5th. No sooner had intimation of it reached the Nena than he took his guns and joined the rebels, assuming the command in person. Guns were procured also from other quarters of large calibre, and with these he commenced pounding Wheeler's intrenchment, to which, with his small calibre guns, he could not adequately reply. Notwithstanding this, and that in the first fortnight he lost about one-third of his force, Wheeler's heart never failed him. Sally after sally did he make, and always drove the enemy before him. Had not there been so great a crowd of ladies under his charge he could with ease have cut his way to Allahabad. At length, on the 26th of June, they had but two days' supply of food left; they had no water; their ammunition was at its lowest ebb. From being confined, 600 in number, in a barrack originally designed to contain 200, and from the bodies lying unburied all around them, disease in a bad form had come among them, and was decimating their ranks. But the heart of the gallant Wheeler rose with the crisis. On the 26th he was determined to make one last effort—one grand assault on the enemy's position, and to take from them the necessary supplies. He came out with his half-starved band, charged the enemy, and drove them from their position; but he had no cavalry. The enemy had been joined by a second regiment from Oude, and the two coming upon his flanks just as he drove the infantry before him—coming with a proportion of 12 to 1, compelled him to fight his way back. He himself was mortally wounded, and lost many men in this action. Its result, and the death of Wheeler the next day, damped the hopes of the garrison. They had neither food, water, nor ammunition; to remain there was to die. In this emergency, they sent Mr. Stacy, the deputy-collector, on the 27th of June, to treat with Nena Sahib. He was received by that victorious leader with great civility. The following most favorable conditions were agreed upon: The garrison, (including women and children, and camp followers) were to be permitted to take their arms, property, and a lac and a half of rupees with them into country boats provided for their reception, in which they were to proceed to Allahabad. The ingenuity of hell never before devised a blacker scheme of treachery than that deliberately planned by the Nena and shared in by all the rebels at Cawnpore, those rebels being Sepoys, who for years had eaten our salt. Our poor, miserable, half-starved countrymen were conducted faithfully enough to the boats—officers, men, women and children—and pushed off into the stream, in full confidence in the good faith of these devils; but they had scarcely done so when, on a signal given by the Nena himself, guns were opened upon them from the bank, and out of the 40 boats they embarked in some were sunk, others set on fire, and the rest pushed over to the Oude side, where cavalry in waiting for them, in their eagerness to slay the Caffres, (infidels,) rode their horses belly-deep into the river to meet the boats, and cut and hack at our unhappy countrymen and women, who vainly tried to escape. One boat, however, actually did manage to run the terrible gauntlet successfully, and got ten miles down the river, but they were pursued, overtaken, captured, and brought back in triumph to the barracks, where the men were all shot, and the women reserved for a worse fate.

To complete the account of the catastrophe of the unfortunate remnants of the Cawnpore garrison, I may here state that the Commissioner of the District reported to the Government that their bodies were found in a well in the Assembly rooms compound, bearing upon them marks of the most indecent and inhuman treatment it is possible to conceive.

STARTLING REVELATIONS AS TO THE EXTENT OF THE MUTINY.

A German paper contains a letter transmitted to the editor from Calcutta, which contains some startling statements which we have met with in various forms elsewhere; but the narrative is so connected, so extraordinary, and involves, if true, such a censure on the Indian authorities that we cannot do better than give an extract or two in the writer's own words. The communication, which bears as recent a date as the 4th of July, says:

"It is now placed beyond all doubt that we have not only to do with a revolution in the native army, but also with a revolution of the whole Mohammedan population in India. The plan is to murder all Europeans and Christians, and to restore the ancient Mohammedan empire. All the plans were well laid, and the object must have been attained if it had not been for the precipitancy of the 31st Native Regiment. The revolution was to have begun in Calcutta, and not in Delhi. The 2d Regiment of Grenadiers was to have taken possession of the fort in Calcutta, and at the same time the 34th Native Regiment was to have murdered all the Europeans residing in Barrackpore, and afterwards made the best of its way to Calcutta. The Native Artillery at Dumdum was to have acted in the same way, and to have assisted the 2d Regiment of Grenadiers in sinking the ships in the Hooghly by means of the guns of the fort. The ships were to be sunk in order that no Europeans might be able to escape. The body guard of the Governor-General (veterans taken from the different cavalry regiments) was to have murdered all the persons in the service of Government. The Mohammedans in the bazaar were to have destroyed the railroad and telegraph. The 19th Regiment, after all the Europeans had been put to death, was to march towards the North, murdering and plundering as it went. As has been said, the precipitancy of the 31st Regiment caused the failure of the whole scheme. Six men belonging to the 2d Regiment of Grenadiers were arrested, but instead of being hanged, they were banished for forty years—that is, they were allowed to go their way in peace. As the plot had been discovered at Calcutta, the Northwest Provinces began to act, and the movement soon extended from Delhi and Meerut through the whole of India, (Presidency of Bengal.) Delhi is still in the hands of the rebels, and the loss of the European regiments is great. The Gwalior Contingent and the much-eulogised Aborigines fired on the besieging troops, and made common cause with the insurgents. When it was known that the Chinese expedition had reached Singapore and had sailed for Calcutta, the insurgents, who are spread all over the country, made an attempt to get possession of the fort in Diamond Harbor, but failed."

Lord Elgin in China.

From the London Times.

Lord Elgin is rather in the position of Baron Munchausen, when, on turning round, the Baron found the hind-quarters of his horse gone, and that he was riding on the front half only, the violent slam of an indignant gate having cut the animal in *two in the middle*. The Ambassador to China looks back and sees his army—the train and long array which should have backed him up—the hind-quarters of the Plenipotentiary—vanished. He has only possession of the horse's head—the front, or diplomatic half, the official mission, ceremonial state, and dignity of the Ambassador. The Indian mutiny is the gate which has slammed violently upon his Lordship's charger, and cut it in two. Under these circumstances what must the Plenipotentiary to China do? Doubtless there are not wanting at Hong Kong those who would still urge an immediate attack upon Canton, in spite of the small force to which the Indian necessity has reduced us there. Canton is called a city, but it is only a city in the Chinese acceptation of the word. The Chinese have no cities in the European sense. What they call such are large collections of low habitations, about the height and general appearance of our lodges, out-houses, and green-houses, spread out diffusely over a large space of country. A Chinese city contains numbers of inclosures sufficiently large, as our correspondent says, to be called parks—the residences of the chief officials and richer merchants. A city there, in short, means rather a populous district than either the walled, and fenced, and moated mass of aspirant gables that composes a continental city, or even than the continuous succession of streets, rows, and alleys, which makes an English town. Such a kind of city offers, of course, no great strategic opportunities of defence, and, Canton having been once taken by a force of 2,600 men under Lord Gough, might be taken again with the same force, in which case we should be abundantly strong enough, even now, to take the place, our fighting men there being more than 5,000—viz.: 4,000 sailors, 500 marines, and 800 healthy soldiers. But it is of no use taking unless you have strength to keep, and though military men can be found who say that 500 men, relieved once a fortnight, ought to hold Canton for six months, Lord Gough's dashing occupation of the city was rather a warning against such attempts for the future, than an encouragement of them.

In the void interval, then, which the abstraction of the Plenipotentiary's forces leaves there is, perhaps, nothing better for Lord Elgin to do than to pay a visit to the Chinese Emperor, which is the step on which he determined. At least, he will sail to the mouth of the Pei-ho, the river on which the Imperial city stands. What will come of this visit nobody can tell—probably not much. A great deal of time will be wasted in introductory ceremonial, silky compliments, pompous speeches, and crossings to and fro of Mandarins and Court officers, and at last the Ambassador will very likely be dismissed with an oracular response which will mean nothing. But there will be, at any rate, thus much gained—that the attention of the Chinese Court will have been challenged expressly to the point of dispute, so that the dilemma will be necessary either that the Court will come to terms, in which case we shall have a satisfactory conclusion of the whole affair without any fighting, or that it will refuse to come to terms, in which case we shall have additional strength and clearness given to our line as belligerents. The Plenipotentiary's journey to the north will doubtless disappoint a considerable class of Hong Kong residents. These persons very naturally, after some years' experience, arrive at the opinion that it is not of the slightest use talking to the Chinese, that they do not understand diplomatic discussion in the European sense—*i. e.*, that they have no idea of two parties fairly comparing their two points of view together, stating their respective rights, and coming to an issue upon the merits of the case. They will say that the Chinese, like Asiatics in general, regard words only as pieces of ceremonial and state, ornamental covers and disguises for resolutions already made up, and not at all as vehicles of truth, explanation and adjustment. They will say that the only argument which they really understand is that of force; and probably in this they will say what is to a considerable extent true. At the same time, there are other considerations to be taken into account. Besides what has been already said for the necessity of delay, we must remember that other countries besides ourselves trade with China, and that their interests are involved in a war between China and this country. A war is a generally unsettling thing, and touches others besides the parties actually engaged in it. We are not the only nation that drinks tea. The Americans and Portuguese are sufficiently discontented even with our blockade of Canton, and, therefore, if we have to proceed to extremities, it is as well that we should do so after every reasonable attempt to supersede the necessity of doing so. Let us go to war, if we are to go to war, in an orthodox way, rather than assume the right to chastise the province of a foreign empire, as if our relations were with an isolated province, and not the whole empire. It must be remembered that a state of hostilities like the present with China is by no means an easy, clear and *plain-sailing affair. The international difficultie which arise are endless. We take indisputable wa* junks, and find they are claimed by Americans. Ou naval officers have the most perplexing task, and are in perpetual danger of getting into scrapes from simply not knowing who is who, who may be boarded and who may be respected. The Queen of England, again, ought not to make war upon Yeh. That is quite certain. The only antagonist upon whom she can send an army with dignity is the Emperor of China himself. It is necessary, then, that the point of the personality of our antagonist should be cleared up, and that England should not run the risk of appearing to be carrying on a war with Commissioner Yeh.

Lord Elgin's journey to the mouth of the Pei-ho will not, under such circumstances, appear an unnecessary waste of time, a superfluous concession to Chinese pride, or an undue tribute to the mercantile interests of other countries. What, indeed, is there for him to do if he stays at Hong Kong? Nothing. He cannot enter into the diplomatic communications with Yeh. That would be absurd indeed. He cannot proceed to attack Canton, because he has not got his army yet. Then necessity and policy alike suggest, even as a mode of whiling away the time, were there no other reason, a journey to the north. It is doubtless not a pleasant thing for a Plenipotentiary to be deprived in the crisis of his mission of his great argument. It would be much more effective and convenient could Lord Elgin point to his men, instead of assuring the Chinese Government that they are coming. The appeal to the eye would be more forcible, more summary, and more intelligible. But Lord Elgin is not the first Ambassador who has been left for a short time in the lurch. Events thwart our best designs and cross our most certain expectations. England is now like a person full of conflicting engagements, who can only attend to one person by putting off another; but she has the head and the resources to attend to all sooner or later, and so Lord Elgin will have his turn.

Extraordinary and Important Trial in Algeria—Revelations Concerning French Colonial Government.

From the London Times.

A trial of extraordinary character, and likely to be fraught with important consequences, has just been concluded in Algeria. So sparingly has public attention been generally attracted to the internal affairs of that African colony that the Parisians themselves appear taken by surprise at the particulars revealed, and the subject has now for some weeks been discussed with incredible and unceasing interest on the other side of the Channel. It is now almost a twelvemonth ago—that is to say, it was on the 12th of last September—that a public conveyance started in the middle of the night from Tlemcen for Oran, two towns at no great distance from each other in the western districts of Algeria. It was attacked on the road by armed men, exactly as might have been the case in Spain or Mexico, and, among other casualties, one of the passengers, an Arab chief of consideration, styled the Aga Ben Abdallah, was shot dead. His widow, who had previously lost three other husbands and all by deaths equally violent, raised an Oriental clamor at this climax of her woes, loaded herself with chains, tore her garments and her hair, and publicly demanded vengeance at the hands of the Government. After some ineffectual inquiries, the atrocity was at length laid to the charge of a French officer—Captain Doineau—who, with some 15 Arab accomplices, was put to the bar at the Court of Assize at Oran to answer for the crime. The proceedings which ensued were singular in the extreme. The mixture elicited in the dispositions of civilization and barbarism, of Arab manners and French Administration, of military rule and civil procedure, presents a picture so discordant in its features as to be almost bewildering. The first fact in the case, indeed—that of a [illegible] chief of the Desert—the real genuine Shiek of the Beni Snous—having met his death, not on horseback or under a tent, but in the coupé of a diligence, is a suggestive specimen of the incidents which followed. When we say that the principal witnesses against the chief culprit were those who stood accused of the same crime, and that they perpetually contradicted themselves and each other, we shall have said enough to excuse ourselves from entering upon the judicial portion of the narrative any further than to add that a conviction has been obtained. Even the incidental disclosures produced by the trial will not create quite as much astonishment in England as they seem to have done in France. It appeared in the evidence that the military Boards of Administration in the colony, at the head of one of which had been Doineau himself, had exercised an authority transcending in its rigor and its despotism even the recognized severities of martial law. Summary executions were spoken of as notorious transactions, and in certain districts of the colony the military administrators pronounced their decrees, even in matters of life and death, without so much as the form of trial. We trust we may assume that in no British dependency have the abuses of colonial rule ever been pushed to such a length as this; but as we are colonized by instinct, as we know what it is to maintain authority in countries where life as well as government is to be preserved only by daily vigilance, we can comprehend without difficulty the excesses to which soldiers might be carried when charged with the administration of a territory in which every man's hand was against them, and that hand well armed. Considering, in short, the character of the Arab population, the position of the French colonists, and the duties intrusted to the French army, we cannot profess to be much surprised that the dependency, when left to itself, without inquisitive supervision, should have yielded such examples of government as were related on this trial. The most notable feature in the transaction we discover in a different quarter.

It might have been not unnaturally supposed that in a country where the suppression of public information is readily practicable such proceedings as these, involving so many unpleasant disclosures, would not have been suffered to emerge very freely into light. The result in fact, has occasioned an extraordinary amount of scandal, and the conduct of the military Boards has been severely criticised, not only in ordinary French circles, but in the Cabinet itself. All these conditions, however, *have been frankly accepted by the Government of the Emperor, and the whole* case, with all its attendant anecdotes, has been tried, canvassed, circulated, and scrutinized with as much freedom and publicity as could have been commanded among ourselves. At Oran itself the interest created was remarkable. Officers from all parts of the colony were attracted to the trial, and the Court was even attended one day by visitors from an English ship-of-war which had come to anchor off the town. In France the public journals have seized upon the topic with an avidity very intelligible, and the details of the investigation have been placed without reserve before the country. What is of greater importance, this publicity is working out its proper ends, and it is understood that the trial will probably produce a reform of the administration throughout Algeria.

We need not ascend the annals of France very far to find a Government under which no such disclosures as these would probably have been permitted. The Emperor, however, has taken the responsibility of the occasion with equal courage and wisdom. The person inculpated by the researches of the police, though an officer of high professional character and considerable position, was publicly arrested and prosecuted; the trial was unreservedly open; the inquiries of the Court were carried without impediment into all the details of the colonial administration, and the reality of the abuses alleged receives a proof from the resolution of the Government to effect a reform. We are bound, indeed, to acknowledge that not even under our own constitution, with all its machinery for detecting and denouncing wrong, could any case have been more thoroughly sifted, more freely discussed, or more unshrinkingly exposed than that which has just terminated at Oran.

It may be anticipated that such an example will produce good fruit. There is no greater political mistake than to assume that publicity is injurious, and that the governed classes of a country should be kept systematically in the dark. The old saying that whatever is unknown is always great, applies with as much force to demerits as merits. The actual reputation of Algiers is not likely to be depreciated by anything that has been disclosed, while it may be reasonably assumed that reform will follow on exposure. It was always probable that in a colony withdrawn to a great extent from cognizance, ruled almost as a matter of necessity upon principles mainly military, and still held in some quarters at the bayonet's point, the law of the sword should occasionally predominate in an unwarrantable degree. Men who hold their own lives by hourly tenure are not likely to set a high value on the lives of others, nor is it surprising that an authority despotic in its essential character should degenerate into a vicious form of despotism. The French officers who lived among Arabs and governed Arabs as best they could, adopted, not, indeed, justifiably, but in pursuance of known temptations, an Arab code of justice and an Arab form of procedure. What was related of some of them on the trial would, if related of Arab or any Oriental authorities, have been regarded as perfectly natural. The scandal of the French public has arisen from the abrupt and jarring contrast produced by the administration of Paris when the two specimens were brought unexpectedly together. The evil was occasioned by keeping the affairs of these communities so much apart. Had the eyes of Frenchmen been always directed to the colony, the abuses of its government could never have assumed such a magnitude; and the publicity now given to the subject is the best pledge and security for effective reform.

Approaching Launch of the Great Eastern.

From the Liverpool Albion.

It is now more than three years since the lofty walls of iron, forming the sides of the *Great Eastern*, first began to excite the wonder of voyagers up and down the Thames, and as she approaches completion the public interest increases. Enormous size, which is naturally the distinctive feature that first strikes the observer, is, however, one of the least of the marvels that belong to the joint production of Mr. Scott Russell and Mr. Brunel. We have the assurance of the former that the *Great Eastern* is built upon precisely the same model as every vessel he has constructed since his discovery of the wave line 22 years ago. In the wonderful ship, which now towers some 70 feet above the level of the Isle of Dogs, dwarfing every passing vessel by her enormous proportions, we have only an extension of the lines upon which Mr. Russell built the little *Wave*, of 7½ tons. This may relieve those who regard the "big ship" as too much of a novelty, and still leaves sufficient food for wonder in the knowledge that she is about the eighth of a mile in length, and more than twice the length of the *Great Britain*, which, a dozen years ago, was the largest iron ship then built or thought of. But her breadth is much less, in proportion to her length, than that of the vessel just named, (being 83 feet "over all,") a point of difference which affords the *best ground for the anticipations entertained of the speed with which she will cross the Atlantic.*

Granting, then, that the mammoth ship is merely an extended copy of all other iron steamers built on the wave line principle, let us see what are the "one or two exceptions," so modestly alluded to by Mr. Russell last week before the British Association at Dublin. The most prominent, in reality, though a feature which escapes unprofessional visitors, is the cellular construction of the upper deck, and the lower part of the hull, up to the water line, or about thirty feet from her bottom, which is as flat as the floor of a room. This system, while it gives greater buoyancy to the hull, increases her strength enormously, and thus enables her to resist almost any outward pressure. Two walls of iron, about sixty feet high, divide her longitudinally into three parts, the inner containing the boilers, the engine rooms, and the saloons, rising one above the other, and the lateral divisions the coal bunkers, and, above them, the side cabins and berths. The saloons are sixty feet in length, the principal one nearly half the width of the vessel, and lighted by skylights from the upper deck. On either side are the cabins and berths, those of first-class being commodious rooms, large enough to contain every requirement of the most fastidious of landsmen. The thickness of the lower deck will prevent any sound from the engine-rooms reaching the passengers, and the vibration from being at all felt by them. Each side of the engine-rooms is a tunnel through which the steam and water pipes will be carried, and also, rails for economising labor in conveyance of coal. The berths of the crew are forward, below the forecastle, which it is intended to appropriate to the officers, whose apartments are at present only marked by a few uprights, rising ten or twelve feet above the main deck. Below the berths of the seamen are two enormous cavities, for cargo, of which 5,000 tons can be carried, besides coals enough for the voyage to Australia, making about as many tons more.

The weight of this huge ship being 12,000 tons, and coal and cargo about 18,000 tons more, the motive power to propel her twenty miles per hour must be proportionate. If the visitor walks aft, and looks down a deep chasm near the stern, he will perceive an enormous metal shaft, 160 feet in length, and weighing 60 tons; this extends from the engine-room nearest the stern to the extremity of the ship, and is destined to move the screw, the four fans of which are of proportionate weight and dimensions. If, next, he walk forward, and look over the side, he will see a paddle-wheel considerably larger than the circle at Astley's; and when he learns that this wheel and its fellow will be driven by four engines, having a nominal power of 1,000 horses, and the screw by a nominal power of 1,600 horses, he will have no difficulty in conceiving a voyage to America in seven and to Australia in thirty-five days. The screw engines designed and manufactured by Messrs. James Watt & Co., are far the largest ever constructed, and when making 50 revolutions per minute, will exert an effective force of not less than 8,000 horses. It is difficult to realize the work which this gigantic force would perform if applied to the ordinary operations of commerce; it would raise 130,000 gallons of water to the top of the Monument in one minute, or drive the machinery of forty of the largest cotton mills in Manchester, giving employment to from 30 to 40,000 operatives. There are four cylinders, each about 25 tons, and 84 inches in diameter. The crank-shaft, to which the connecting rods are applied, weighs about 30 tons. The boilers are six in number, having seventy-two furnaces, and an absorbent heating-surface nearly equal in extent to an acre of ground. The total weight exceeds 1,200 tons, yet so contrived that they can be set in motion or stopped by a single hand.

Sails will not be much needed, for in careering over the Atlantic at twenty miles per hour, with a moderate wind, they would rather impede than aid; but in the event of a strong wind arising, going twenty-five miles per hour in the course of the vessel, sails may be used with advantage, and the *Great Eastern* is provided, accordingly, with seven masts, two square-rigged, the others carrying fore and aft sails only. The larger masts will be iron tubes, the smaller of wood. The funnels, of which there will be five, alternating with the masts, are constructed with double casings, and the space between the inner and outer casings will be filled with water, which will answer the double purpose of preventing the radiation of heat to the decks, and economising coal, by causing the water to enter the boilers in a warm state. Her rigging will probably cause most disturbance of ideas to nautical observers, for, besides the unusual number of masts, she will want two most striking features of all other vessels, namely, bowsprit and figure-head. Another peculiarity is the absence of a poop. The captain's apartment is placed amidships, immediately below the bridge, whence the electric telegraph will flash the commander's orders to the engineer below, helmsman at the wheel, and look-out man at the bows. In iron vessels great precautions being necessary to protect the compass from being influenced by the mass of metal in such attractive proximity, various experiments have been made with the view of discovering the best mode of overcoming this. It was originally intended to locate the compass upon a stage, forty feet high, but this plan has been abandoned, and a standard compass will be affixed to the mizen-mast, at an elevation beyond the magnetic influence of the ship.

Whatever misgivings may be felt as to the length and the weight she will carry amidships, will be set at rest before she even touches the water by the mode of launching—an operation as great a novelty as the ship herself. The plan hitherto has been to build the vessel on an inclined plane, and at right angles with the water; but in the case of the *Great Eastern* this was impossible, on account of her great length, to say nothing of the expense of building a vessel of her enormous dimensions in a position which would elevate her forecastle nearly a hundred feet above the ground. These considerations led Mr. Brunel to determine upon launching her sideways, with which view she has been built parallel to the river. In constructing the foundation of the floor on which she stands provision has been made at two points to insure sufficient strength to bear the whole weight when completed. On these two points she will rest when ready, and thus her strength will be tested in the severest, and, therefore, most satisfactory manner. The cradles will be introduced at these points, and she will then be moved by two hydraulic engines. The ways are laid down to low water mark, with an incline of one foot in twelve, and iron rails of peculiar construction are to be laid upon these transversely. A tell-tale will indicate the rate at which the two ends are descending, and any difference that may occur will be immediately rectified by strong check-tackle. It is calculated that she will advance twelve feet per minute, at which speed her submersion will be effected in twenty minutes. The cradles will then be drawn from under her, and she will be towed over to the opposite side of the river, where she will lay until ready for sea.

The Spanish-Mexican Question.

Paris (Aug. 31) Correspondence of the London Times.

A Madrid paper, the *Peninsula*, announces, on the strength of correspondence from Mexico, that the secret treaty spoken of between the United States and Mexico is to the effect that the former Power should supply to the latter, in case of a war with Spain, 15,000 or 20,000 armed volunteers, who should go, under the Mexican flag, to take possession of Cuba, the Americans also furnishing equipments and vessels. Whether this be true or not, there is an air of probability about it which may well disquiet the Spanish Government and deter it from hostilities. Private letters from Madrid say that Lersundi has made all his preparations to depart and replace Gen. Concha as Captain-General of Cuba. Senor Lafragua, whose departure for Mexico, *via* Cadiz, has been announced by some foreign journals, has gone only upon a tour in the south of Spain, and is expected to return to Madrid. There it is thought that fresh negotiations will be opened, and, should these not come to a satisfactory termination, the mediation of France and England will be resorted to, and a conference will be held in Paris. Notwithstanding the reports current respecting the return of Queen Maria Christina to Madrid, that is considered very doubtful. Narvaez is opposed to it, and the feeling of animosity towards her is still very strong in Spain. Her daughter's accouchement would be a plausible pretext, but it is doubted whether it would suffice.

Treaty Between Great Britain and Honduras.

From the London Times.

A treaty of trade and navigation between Her Majesty and the Republic of Honduras, signed on the 27th of August, 1856, has just been printed. It is to endure seven years from the date of the ratification. The most important article is an additional one relative to the right of way by the interoceanic route, the Honduras Government agreeing that the right of way over any such route, from sea to sea, shall be at all times open and free to the Government and subjects of Great Britain "for all lawful purposes," and that no tolls or dues shall be imposed on the transit of property or on the public mails of Great Britain. The Republic also engages to establish free ports at the extremities of the contemplated road. In return for these concessions England recognises the rights of sovereignty and property of Honduras in and over the line of the said road, and guarantees the entire neutrality of the same, with the proviso that her guarantee and protection may be withdrawn if the company managing the road adopt regulations contrary to the spirit and intention of this article of the treaty.

Fatal Collision at Sea between an American and Genoese Vessel.

From the Cork Examiner, Sept. 1.

Yesterday morning a large American ship, the *Western Star*, of Boston, put into Queenstown, nearly in a sinking condition. About 2 o'clock that morning she came into collision with a strange vessel off the Old Head of Kinsale, went right over her, sending her to the bottom, with every one on board. So sudden was the occurrence, the two vessels meeting in the dark, that the crew of the *Western Star* could only make out that the other was a bark, but could ascertain nothing of where she was from, or to what nation her crew belonged, except that some of the latter who were on deck when she was struck appeared to be neither American nor British. A Genoese ship arrived also yesterday, the Captain of which expressed his opinion that the lost vessel was from his country, but in all probability it will never be clearly ascertained what ship she was or where she was from. Some merchant will, no doubt, miss her, and many hearts will beat anxiously in vain for the return of those who formed her crew, but none will be able to say positively that she was the one they looked for. The *Western Star* was bound from Rio to Falmouth for orders, with sugar and rice, and she was towed up to the Victoria Dock, at Passage, yesterday, alongside of which she now lies, men being employed constantly at the pumps to keep her afloat, as her cutwater was carried away and several planks in her bottom were started.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per *Persia*.] LONDON, Friday, Sept. 4, 1857—5 P. M.

There has been a very limited business this week in the Colonial and Foreign Produce markets. Sugar dull and lower. Cotton dearer. Breadstuffs firm. Money in fair demand. Consols leave of 90⅝ for money, 90⅞@90⅞ for account. Bar Silver 5s. 1⅝d., nominal. American Eagles 76s. 2½d. Mexican Dollars; the price is not yet fixed. Doubloons; Spanish 76s. 6d.; South American 74s. 3d.

Copper firm at the late advance. Tough Cake and Tile £131 10s. Sheathing 13½d. Yellow Metal Sheathing, 11½d.

Cochineal firm.—Of 400 bags part sold; Honduras Silver, ordinary dead to middling pasty 3s. 8d.@3s. 9d., middling to good bold pen grain 3s. 9d.@4s. 3d.; Black 3s. 10d.@4s. 5d. for small, and 4s. 6d.@5s. 2d. for middling to good bold shelly. Teneriffe Silver 3s. 10d.@5s. 11d., and Black 3s. 11d.@4s. 2d.

Cocoa—Considerable parcels of West India have changed hands at firmer prices.

Coffee has been in good demand both by home trade and export buyers. 511 casks, 24 bbls., 33 bags Plantation Ceylon realized 72s.@88s. for small fine ordinary grayish to middling bold blue, and 88s. 6d.@98s. for peaberry. 1,467 bags Costa Rica sold at 66s.@80s. for fine ordinary mixed to fine colory, and 16 tierces, 62 bbls. 105 bags La Guayra brought 56s. 6d.@72s.; but 30 bags Company's Java were bought in at 80s. By private treaty, good and superior Native Ceylon realized 66s.@66s. At the second portion of the Dutch Trading Company's auction, held at Amsterdam yesterday, (comprising 360,000 bags,) only about half found buyers at the prices of the previous sale, say 41 cents for good ordinary Java.

Corn—There is more firmness in the market, and prices of Wheat are a shade higher. Last week's average price of English Wheat was 60s. 4d. on 92,946 qrs returned. We quote White American Wheat 52s.@65s., Red 50s.@54s. ꝑ qr.

Flour—27s.@30s. ꝑ barrel.

Rum—In good demand—Leeward Island 2s. 4½d.@2s. 6d.

Cotton firm—Sales for the week 4,000 bales. At Liverpool the demand has been large; the sales for the week are 56,000 bales; mid. Orleans is quoted 8⅝d.@9d. ꝑ lb.

In Whalebone nothing offering.

Indigo—The next quarterly sales are fixed for the 13th of October. The market is firm at the late advance.

Drugs, &c.—Gum Arabic: 133 chests brought full prices, mid. to very good bold pale 38s. 6d.@42s., and small Mogadore sorts 32s. 6d.@36s. 6d. Kowrie Gum: [illegible] bags brought 23s. 6d.@24s. Castor Oil: 90 casks yellow sold from 4½d.@4¾d. Plumbago: 436 barrels Ceylon chiefly sold at 10s. for fair lump. Myrabolanes: 360 bags sold at 9s. Cutch: [illegible] 800 bags Pegu a few lots sold at 42s., the remainder held at 45s. Turkey Opium has advanced to 18s.

Hemp quiet.—45 tons St. Petersburg Clean at auction partly sold at [illegible]. [illegible] bales Sunn were held for £24. Jute: of 800 bales offered at auction about half sold at steady rates, £22@£28 10s. for common to good.

Iron—Welsh is steady at £7 10s.@£7 15s. for Rails and Bars, free on board in Wales. Scotch Pig quiet at 68s. 6d. for mixed Nos. on Clyde.

In Molasses we have nothing to report.

Linseed—Arrivals during the week are 2,904 qrs. of which 2,194 from Calcutta, and the remainder from the Baltic. A large business has again been done in floating cargoes, principally Taganrog, at 56s.@58s. 6d., floating conditions, and there are now no sellers under 58s. On the spot, Bombay 60s. 6d.@62s., Calcutta 58s.@61s., Odessa 57s.@60s., Taganrog 58s.@60s. 6d.

Linseed Cakes—Steady. New-York bbls. sell slowly at £10 15s.

Lead—Firm. Common Pig £24 10s.

Oils—Sperm is in demand at £91@£92; Pale Southern, £45 10s.; Pale Seal, £43 10s.@£44; Cod, £47; Olive on the spot is scarce, and prices are again dearer; we quote Gallipoli, £66; Spanish, £64; and Mogadore, £63; for prompt shipments at Gallipoli, £65@£66 10s., [illegible] has been accepted, and £61 10s.@£63 for shipments from January to March. Rape: sales of foreign at 58s. Brown dull at [illegible]. Linseed steady at 35s. 6d.@36s. Cocoa Nut [illegible].

Rice—Dull during the greater part of the week, but now seems to be attracting more attention. Three floating cargoes sold for the Continent, viz.: [illegible] tons Rangoon at 9s. 3d.; 600 tons Moulmein Arracan at 11s., and 1,800 tons [illegible] at 11s., which price is said to have been since refused for another. On the spot about 4,000 bags have changed hands by private treaty, the latest sales showing a slight recovery; low middling and middling Dacca 10s. 6d.@11s. [illegible] good middling white Bengal [illegible] and low Madras, 10s. 7½d. [illegible] sold in public sale at [illegible]. [illegible] arrival, two or three parcels Bengal sold [illegible] same Madras at [illegible]; also 900 bags Bengal [illegible] Liverpool [illegible] 5½ ꝑ cent., refraction at 22s.

Sugar—The market has been much depressed [illegible] for fine qualities of refining Sugars, which are scarce, there has been a little inquiry [illegible]. Of West India 2,125 hhds. have been sold [illegible] bags Mauritius and East India, at auction [illegible] found buyers. Foreign—Of 402 hhds. Cuba [illegible] low yellow [illegible] Cuba brought steady rates [illegible] fine gray; 372 hhds. Cuba [illegible] partly for export. Privately [illegible] Havana sold for export at [illegible] boxes yellow for home use at [illegible] duty,) and 58s. for No. 15 to 16½, [illegible]

Spelter—Steady at £30 [illegible]. Stock [illegible].

The Tea market is firm, and [illegible] more demand. At auction yesterday [illegible] Tea were offered, and 5,100 sold without [illegible] in prices; sound common Congou 1s. 3½d. [illegible]

Tallow steady at 58s. [illegible] for St. Petersburg [illegible] for this month, and 60s. 6d. for last three months of the year.

Tin—English without change. Banca and [illegible] given way about 40 ꝑ ton.

Turpentine—Some Rough of fine quality [illegible] at 11s. 6d. Spirits dull at 38s. 6d. for American.

The same dullness prevails in American Securities. [illegible] Massachusetts Sterling 5s are offered at 103, buyers [illegible] there are buyers also of Pennsylvania State [illegible] rates at 14½. The quotations of other States [illegible] nominal. No demand for Railroad Bonds. [illegible] have declined to 111. Nova Scotia [illegible] 108. Nothing doing in Quebec City [illegible]

BARING BROTHERS [illegible]

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the Times City Article, Sept. [illegible]

The funds have been dull. They [illegible] decline of ⅛, and subsequently experienced a further fall. The purchases of the public have diminished, and the supply of money being abundant, short loans on Government securities [illegible] in demand at 4½ per cent. This was [illegible] cause of the prevailing business. The [illegible] of the month, there was increased activity in [illegible] count market, and in the applications at the [illegible]. The payments falling due were understood [illegible] been generally well met. About £12,000 [illegible] sold to the Bank to-day. The increase of [illegible] the Bank during the past fortnight, has not [illegible] great as might have been expected [illegible] arrivals and the state of the exchanges. At [illegible] son there is always a large absorption of [illegible] the purposes of home and continental [illegible] the amounts also withdrawn for the harvest [illegible] begin to return till a later period.

From the Daily News City Article, Sept. [illegible]

The Funds sustained to-day a fresh fall of [illegible] cent., owing, chiefly, to the apprehension [illegible] ther unfavorable intelligence may arrive by [illegible] mail from India. The belief is also gaining [illegible] that a loan must ultimately be resorted to [illegible] the heavy expenses incurred by the movement [illegible] troops, &c. The bills falling due to-day [illegible] the whole, to have been well met.

Inauguration of a New Court House [illegible] White Plains.

Speeches of Judge Strong, William [illegible] Noyes and Others.

The new Court House at White Plains [illegible] chester County, which has been in progress [illegible] tion for nearly two years past, was occupied [illegible] officers of the Supreme Court, for the first [illegible] Thursday. The occasion was signalized by [illegible] priate addresses from the Bench and from the [illegible]

At the close of the morning session of the [illegible] House, which was erected at the close of the [illegible] tionary War, and from the portico of which the [illegible] ration of American Independence was first [illegible] the people of this State, Judge Strong, the [illegible] Justice, arose, and, in adjourning the Court [illegible] new building, took leave in affectionate and [illegible] terms of the scene of many of his own former [illegible] and of those of his associates on the Bench and [illegible] Bar. He expressed the sad feelings which [illegible] within him in parting from the spot where [illegible] able men at the Bar of the county and of the [illegible] most of them now passed away—had [illegible] to defend the rights of their clients. There [illegible] cause for congratulation, and much to be [illegible] the occasion. He adjourned the Court, to meet [illegible] new Court House at 2½ o'clock in the afternoon [illegible] 2 o'clock the members of the [illegible] Judge W. H. Robertson [illegible] Chairman, and Judge Robertson [illegible] alluded to the old times [illegible] be deserted, and the expectations [illegible] look forward in the scene of their future [illegible] suggested the propriety of inviting Judge S[illegible] address the Bar on the occasion. Upon motion [illegible] Hart, Edward Wells, Esq., and M. L. Co[illegible] were appointed a Committee to wait upon [illegible] Strong for this purpose.

The Court assembled in the new Court room [illegible] P. M., a crowd of spectators were present.

Judge Robertson introduced Judge S. B. Strong [illegible] who said it was very unexpected to him to be [illegible] upon to assist in inaugurating the new Court [illegible] It was gratifying to him to understand that [illegible] the wish of the people and of the Bar that the [illegible] House should be opened while he was presiding [illegible] the Court,—that they were under obligations [illegible] vices rendered by him. It was gratifying to [illegible] ple to have a new building like this in which [illegible] should be dispensed for them. He had examined [illegible] building with a view to ascertaining its [illegible] and had found it well-adapted for the purpose [illegible] which it was designed. He hoped it would [illegible] be the seat of Justice, and that justice would [illegible] administered there without fear and without [illegible] proach. He thought it would be so. The [illegible] the county were always inclined to have [illegible] substantial justice. He considered the [illegible] of such a building highly creditable to them [illegible] difficult to construct a building so that it [illegible] exactly right—good for the voice of lawyers [illegible] nesses and judge, and arranged so that the [illegible] could hear. It was difficult to hear in the H[illegible] Representatives at Washington. It was [illegible] hear in the new Court House recently [illegible] County of Suffolk, for both lawyers, judge [illegible] ness. That building was a failure so far as [illegible] concerned. He had previously examined [illegible] and the voice could be heard distinctly in all [illegible] it. He had had occasion, in adjourning the C[illegible] state that there were some subjects for grati[illegible] and some for regret in removing from the old [illegible] House. There was much there to remind [illegible] their former forensic efforts. There were [illegible] lutionary incidents connected with the old b[illegible] The Declaration of Independence was read [illegible] porch. The county was full of reminiscences [illegible] were in sight of a battle-ground where their [illegible] fathers had freely shed their blood for the [illegible] which they now enjoyed. One of his old acqu[illegible] ces had fought on that field, and he (the speaker) [illegible] often heard him recount incidents connected with the [illegible] fight. Some most useful men were born in that county. There were Jay and Tompkins. Jay was [illegible] mental in procuring the adoption of the [illegible] tution of the State. He was Governor of [illegible] State, Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, Minister to London [illegible] patriot. Tompkins, too,—they knew him [illegible] loved the people and they loved him. He was [illegible] mitted to the bar, became Judge of the Supreme Court, was Governor, and afterwards held the [illegible] office in the United States, in which capacity [illegible] credit to the country. There were other [illegible] great men there. But there were humble men [illegible] had rendered good service there—men who [illegible] red the good of their country to their own [illegible] highly honorable to their country and to [illegible] He hoped the course of the people of this [illegible] would be creditable to them as it had been [illegible] fore. It was an old county. It had few [illegible] at first, but their numbers had largely increased [illegible] Judge alluded to the honorable services rendered [illegible] country by Col. Lent of that county, and [illegible] The population and business of the county [illegible] creased until it was now the second county [illegible] political district. The people, in building [illegible] House had taken upon them a large expense [illegible] time when their public burdens were heavy [illegible] should bear up under them for the public [illegible] hoped this building would indeed be a [illegible] He hoped the Judges would be influenced [illegible] same spirit of justice which he had urged [illegible] people. The Judge took his seat amid [illegible] plause.

Edward Wells, Esq., late District-Attorney [illegible] county, was the next speaker. He alluded [illegible] distinguished men who had practiced at the bar [illegible] old Court House: Elisha Williams, Mr. [illegible] whose lips nature touched with eloquence [illegible] venerated Mitchell, Munro, Philo [illegible] younger members of the bar would be [illegible] hereafter to fill their places.

Judge Strong hoped some of the members [illegible] from adjoining counties would address [illegible] audience.

Wm. Cullen Noyes, Esq., said he had not [illegible]

...would make a few remarks. It was not a temple which was such an ... could be inaugurated by a judicial officer in whose veins flowed the blood of Judges of centuries gone. There were some emotions connected with the present occasion not of the most delightful character. This building was a standing reproach to the City of New-York, where his duties were mostly performed. It was a matter of just censure that although the old City Hall had been leveled with the ground for more than three years, no steps had yet been taken properly to accommodate the bar of the City. He made a confession of the backwardness and imbecility of the City of New-York, which might well profit by the example set by the act of that county. He hoped the City of New-York would follow it, for he had no doubt that the lives of lawyers compelled to practice and plead in the fetid atmosphere of the New-York Courts were shortened in this way. He believed that the death of the late Chief Justice of the Superior Court there was accelerated by his being compelled to breathe such a close atmosphere. This should not be. The respectability of legal efforts was advanced by the character of the surrounding appointments. Some allusions had been made to the locality—to the glories of Westchester and the neighborhood. He remembered many who had made brilliant efforts there. It was proper to honor their memories,—proper to hold up their names for emulation.

On behalf of the bar of New-York City he gave thanks to the people of the county for this building, and hoped they would often assemble there in fraternal meeting. [Applause.]

Ex-Judge John W. Mills moved that the thanks of all present be tendered to the architect, contractors, and building Committee. The motion was carried and the meeting was at an end. The new Court House is situated on a street, [illegible] Railroad-avenue, midway between the old part of the village and that newer portion which clusters around the Railroad Depot. Its front looks towards the North and extends 215 feet from East to West. The front building, in which the records are to be kept is fire-proof. In it are the offices of the Surrogate and County Clerk. From the centre of the front building and at right angles to it the rear building stretches back its extreme point, being [illegible] feet from the street. On the first floor of this part of the edifice are the apartments assigned to the Grand Jury, District-Attorney, Sheriff, and County Treasurer. A tower rises between the front and rear building. The Court-room is on the second story of the latter, and a commodious and neatly-arranged apartment. The wood work throughout the edifice is painted to imitate oak; the walls are hard finished, and the exterior is of rough stone, quarried in the vicinity. The following inscription in a marble slab in the wall to the right of the door, meets the eye of one entering there:

WESTCHESTER COUNTY BUILDINGS.
Erected A. D. 1855-7.
Building Committee:
Abraham Chatfield, Chairman.
Seaver Barton.
William Marshall, Junior Secretary.
Daniel Hunt.
George C. Finch.
R. G. Hatfield, Architect.
E. J. [illegible], Assistant Superintendent.
Builders, Record Building and Court-House, [illegible] Hunt; Jail, Seth Bird.

A Jail about 75 feet by 30 feet in dimensions is erecting behind the Court House. It will probably be finished before the 1st of January next.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Important Decisions in Admiralty on Appeal.
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.
Before Judge Nelson.
COLLISION IN [illegible] CHANNEL.

H. Fitzhugh et al. vs. The Steam Propeller Commerce.—Nelson, J.—The libel in this case was filed by the owners of the barge *Isabella* against the *Commerce* for a collision on the North River, near Castleton, some ten miles below Albany. The steamboat *Indiana* was ascending the river on the east side with a tow of ten boats. The *Isabella*, the one in question, with barge *Cleveland*, were the last tier, and were connected by a hawser to the tug. There was an intermediate tier of four canal boats, also connected by a hawser, some two hundred feet in advance of the two last. The *Indiana* had passed Mull Island, and had straightened up on the east side of the river, as near as it was safe for her to go, and had advanced so far that the last tow was opposite, or just above the head of the island. The *Commerce* had left Albany that evening, and was descending the river on the west side, the *Oregon* following her at a distance of a few hundred yards. The night was not very dark. The *Commerce*, after passing the *Indiana* west from seventy to one hundred feet, when about opposite the second tier of tows took a sheer to the east, and thus changing her course, struck the *Isabella*, which was lashed to the larboard side of the *Cleveland*, and, of course, nearest the *Commerce*, sinking vessel and cargo. The Court below was of opinion, upon the proofs, that the *Isabella* was wholly in fault, being out of place at the time, and far in towards the west shore, and in the track of the *Commerce*, and dismissed the libel. The conflict and obscurity of the proofs on this point have been very much cleared up by the evidence of the pilot of the *Oregon* who had charge of that vessel, which has been taken in this Court since the appeal. The evidence of the master of the *Indiana*, and of six of the tows, is very full and explicit, that, at the time of the sheer of the *Commerce*, the two last tows, the *Isabella* and *Cleveland*, were in a line, or nearly in a line, with the tug, which confessedly was as far to the east shore as was safe; and the master of the *Cleveland*, to which vessel the *Isabella* was lashed, states that his vessel was about as near the shore as prudent for him to go. And further, they all agree that there was room enough for the *Commerce* to have passed west of the tow, and that the sheer was unnecessary and the direct cause of the collision. These witnesses all saw the sheer, which, indeed, is admitted by the witnesses for the *Commerce*; and, apprehending a collision in consequence, watched the course of the vessel until it happened. They speak, therefore, with confidence as to the transaction; and, indeed, cannot well be mistaken; and they are fully confirmed by the testimony of the Pilot of the *Oregon*, who also apprehended the collision when he saw the sheer and kept his eye on the *Commerce*. The evidence of this pilot, who was first Pilot of the *Oregon*, very much shakes the testimony of Wilson, the second Pilot, who was examined on behalf of the respondents in the Court below.

The defence set up to justify the sheer is placed on two grounds: 1. That there was a light on the *Isabella*, and that the Pilot of the *Commerce* supposed, and had a right to suppose, she was a vessel at anchor; and that, being well out in the channel of the river, he made the sheer to pass her on the east side; and 2. That she was so far out in the channel there was not room to pass her on the west side. As we have already said, the testimony of the Captain of the tug, and of six of the tows, is very strong to show that the pilot was mistaken as to the room in the channel west of the *Isabella*. But in addition to this is the evidence in this case of the pilot of the *Oregon*, who was looking on, and who passed over the track just at or near the moment of the collision. And as it respects the light on the *Isabella*, it was in the hand of the master, who was moving about on the boat at the time, and, under the circumstances, we cannot but be of opinion that if proper attention had been given to the navigation of the *Commerce*, it would have aided in admonishing the pilot of her position as one of the tows of the *Indiana*, instead of confusing or embarrassing him. The pilot of the *Oregon*, who had charge of that vessel and who was several hundred feet behind the *Commerce*, had no difficulty at the time in regarding this vessel with the light as a tow of the *Indiana*, and apprehended a collision from the moment of the sheer of the *Commerce*. The channel of the river was only from three to four or five or six hundred feet wide at the place of the collision in which were the *Indiana* with her ten tows ascending slowly the river—the *Commerce* and *Oregon* descending, and in respect to which navigation some embarrassment existed; and yet, the weight of the proof is, that the speed of the *Commerce* was not checked till at the moment of the collision, nor any of the usual precautions taken under such circumstances. The *Oregon* immediately checked her speed, and took measures to prevent any accident.

It should be remarked, also, in respect to the question of occupying the channel of the river for the *Commerce* to pass on the west side, that there was a schooner ascending the river with her boom out, between her and the *Indiana*, at the time she passed that vessel, clearly showing that the *Isabella* and her tows must have been well to the eastward.

Upon the whole, I am satisfied that the error of the *Commerce* in taking the sheer mentioned, led directly to the disaster, and that no sufficient excuse has been shown for the manœuvre.

The decree below, therefore, must be reversed, and a decree entered for the libellants, with reference as to damages.

For appellants—Mr. Grant. Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

EXCEPTIONS—DAMAGES FOR INFRINGEMENT.

Benjamin Tatham, Jr., and others vs. Robert W. Lowber and others.—Nelson, C. J.—The questions in this case come up on exceptions to the master's report of the damages sustained by the complainants from the infringement of their patent for making lead pipe by means of pressure.

The first objection is, that an account of the profits of the defendants, as damages, has been taken for a period subsequent to the time of filing the bill, whereas it is claimed that it should have been limited to the time of the commencement of the suit. The objection, we think, is not well taken. The practice in these cases in equity is to take the account down to the period of the hearing before the master, if the infringement continues to that period, thereby preventing the necessity of successive suits, and we can perceive no well-founded objection to this practice. When the right as between the parties to the litigation in respect to the use of the patent has been determined, leaving no question but the damages in dispute. If a second suit was brought, the decree in the first would be conclusive of the right, and the only question open that of damages; and as to that question the same defence may be made on taking the account for a time subsequent to the commencement of the suit which could be made in case a new suit had been instituted.

It is common in case of a bill filed for an infringement, and motion made for a preliminary injunction, where the question of infringement is not manifest, and enjoining the defendant would produce serious hardship or derangement of his business, to withhold the injunction on the defendants keeping an account, or giving security for damages accruing, which assumes the right to them for the alleged infringement subsequent to suit.

Another objection is, that the account should be taken for the time on which all the defendants were jointly concerned in the infringement. A portion of the account taken accrued after Lowber left the concern, which has been reported against the remaining parties, Leroy and Smith. We perceive no difficulty in the case, as the liability of the defendants may be apportioned in making up the decree. None should be entered against Lowber for accruing profits after he withdrew from the concern. The interest we think properly chargeable, and as to the extent of the profits we concur with the report of our master.

Exceptions overruled.

For Complainant, Mr. Goddard. For defendants, Mr. Noyes.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.
Before Hon. Justices Mitchell, Clerke, and Davies.
THE CUNNINGHAM CERTIORARI.

On Judge Peabody's allowing Mrs. Cunningham to be admitted to bail, last week, it will be remembered that the District-Attorney obtained from Judge Roosevelt a writ of *certiorari*, taking the proceedings before the General Term.

The affidavit of Mr. Hall, upon which Judge Roosevelt granted the *certiorari*, sets forth that on the 31st of August last a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by Judge Peabody, commanding the Warden of the City Prison to bring before him the body of Emma A. Cunningham, with the day and cause of her imprisonment; that on the 1st of September the Warden produced her, with the commitment of Wm. S. Davison, Police Justice, committing her to the City Prison, without bail, on the charge of felony, of which due return was made; that the return was traversed and argued; that on the 10th inst. Judge Peabody granted her discharge on bail.

The following is the substance of

JUDGE PEABODY'S RETURN TO THE WRIT.

I, Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, sitting as a Commissioner and an officer in a special proceeding of *habeas corpus*, do return hereby in obedience to the annexed writ the following proceedings: The petition for the *habeas corpus*; the writ of *habeas corpus*; return to the writ; and the final order of adjudication and opinion upon the writ of *habeas corpus*.

C. A. PEABODY.

THE LEMMON SLAVE CASE.

The People ex rel. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte vs. Jonathan Lemon.—This case was called and Mr. Lapaugh for the appellant (defendant) stated that Mr. O'Conor, who also appears for the State of Virginia, was at the present time quite ill.

Mr. Blunt, for the respondents, remarked that his associate, Mr. Evarts, was in Vermont, but would be present on Wednesday. Engagements, however, would prevent him from attending to the case next week, and he desired that the matter should be postponed.

The Court ordered it to be passed over till the 3d Tuesday of the Term.

The General Term adjourned before 11 o'clock,—there being nothing ready for argument.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.
THE STREET COMMISSIONERS' CONTROVERSY.

Daniel D. Conover vs. the Mayor, &c., of New-York—Farrington et al. vs. the Same and Willett et al.—This matter came up yesterday on the motion to continue the injunction against the defendants in each of the above actions.

Mr. Field first read an affidavit of Attorney-General Cutting, setting forth that he was willing to consent to the commencement of an action in the nature of *quo warranto* by the People, and Charles Devlin *vs.* Daniel D. Conover, for the purpose of trying the respective titles of the said Conover and Devlin to the office of Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, and that he has never refused such consent.

Mr. Noyes opened the case. He said that this was a motion for the continuance of an injunction, restraining the defendants from proceeding to thwart the judicial proceedings that had been taken by Mr. Conover against Mr. Devlin. The judgment of this Court should not be thwarted by any other than a higher Court. The judgment now stood unreversed, and the other side had a right to bring a *quo warranto* to try the title to the office. Mr. Conover, he held, was entitled by the judgment of this Court, to the books and papers of the office. Public convenience and interest required that he should have them, yet up to the present time the judgment had not been executed. Mr. Conover had been prosecuted by the Corporation as the proprietor of those books and papers, and an injunction asked restraining him from taking possession of them, and on the 13th of July Judge Roosevelt denied it. In an elaborate opinion, he decided that it was against law, the public interests, and public benefit.

Mr. Noyes continued his argument during the remainder of the day. At the conclusion, the case was adjourned over until Wednesday morning, when Messrs. Sickles and Brady will reply.

DECISIONS.

Charles Devlin v. James T. Brady.—Motion denied.

John P. Smith vs. George M. Griggs et al.—Motion to discharge from arrest granted, with $10 cost.

Wm. Young vs. Alex. Young.—Motion denied.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

William R. Coleman vs. Dwight B. Fuller et al.—Case settled; all the amendments allowed except 10, 11 and 22.

Scott Smith vs. John Allen et al.—Motion to continue injunction partially granted on conditions; if they cannot be complied with, injunction to be continued and receiver appointed.

SUPERIOR COURT.—General Term.
Before Hon. Justices Duer, Bosworth and Slosson.
MR. THOMPSON'S CASE.

Edward S. Bann and Morse Burtis vs. John Thompson.—This was an appeal from the order discharging the attachments against the defendant's property granted by Judge Duer at Special Term. The Court affirmed the decision and ordered that the attachment must be discharged.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Special Term.
Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

Geo. H. Bussing et al. vs. John Thompson.—The plaintiffs in this case are bankers in Cincinnati, and allege that Mr. T. is indebted to them in the sum of $400. Upon their affidavits Mr. Thompson was arrested and gave bail in the sum of $5,000. Subsequently Judge Duer granted an order requiring the plaintiffs to show cause why the order of arrest should not be vacated. This morning this order being returnable, Mr. Pierrepont appeared in opposition to the motion to vacate, and Messrs. Cutting and Van Vleck in favor. The motion was argued at length, but no decision was rendered.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.
Before Judge Daly.

John F. Brennan vs. John Smith et al.—Judgment for the plaintiff on demurrer.

William H. Phelps vs. William S. Irvine.—Motion to reduce bail granted.

James Harris vs. Ely [illegible].—Motion granted.

Edward Whims vs. Richard C. Fagg.—Report of referee confirmed.

COURT CALENDAR—Wednesday, Sept. 16.

U. S. District Court.—Nos. 34, 45, 48, 53, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64.

Supreme Court—*Circuit*—Nos. 24, 25, 36, 43, 45 to 53, 55, 56.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

New-York, Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are unchanged. Pearls, $7 06¼; Pots, $7 87½ ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Rio is in better request at full prices, other kinds are inactive, yet steady. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 13c.@13½c.; Jamaica, 12½c.@12½c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@13½c.; Rio, 10½c.@12½c.; St. Domingo, 11½c.@11½c.; Native Ceylon, 13c., ℔ ℔. Mr. Wm. Scott, broker, states that "there has been a fair demand for Rio since the 8th inst.; sales reach 4,795 bags, all in lots to the trade, for which full rates have generally been obtained." Stock of all kinds, in first hands to day, 166,369 pkgs.,—including of Rio, 60,779 bags; of Java, 16,275 mats; of Gov. Java, 425 bags; of Ceylon, 600 bags; of Maracaibo, 10,644 bags; of Laguayra, 200 bags; of other descriptions, 2,070 bags.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Messrs. Howell, Hyatt & Co. state that: "There has been a very active trade for last week both in Leather and Boots and Shoes. The panic in the money market has had a tendency to over-stock the market with all kinds of light goods at reduced prices, but heavy salable styles are well sustained. In fact there has never been a more healthy trade in our line of business than this season. The trade have not had time to [illegible] and report failures that have not taken place, but have had all they could do to attend to their sales. Californian and Australian trade limited demand only for mining boots." We quote: Men's thick and kip boots, $2@$2 75; Boys' thick and kip boots, $1 [illegible]; Youths' thick and kip boots, $1 25@$1 40; Men's thick and kip brogans, 90c.@$1 35; Boys' thick and kip brogans, [illegible]@$1 10; Youths' thick and kip brogans, 60c.@[illegible]; Men's kip and split brogans, $1[illegible]@$1 35; Boys' kip and split brogans, [illegible]@$1 10; Youths' kip and split brogans, [illegible]; Women's kip, calf and split boots, 75c.@$1; Misses' kip, calf and split boots, 60c.@85c.; Children's kip, calf and split boots, 45c.@60c.; Ladies' fine kid, goat and enameled boots, $1@$1 25; Misses' fine kid, goat and enameled boots, 75c.@$1; Children's fine kid, goat and enameled bts., 45c.@60c.

COTTON—[illegible]

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling Fair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FISH—Dry Cod and Mackerel are plentier and less inquired for at drooping rates. Nothing really new in Herring.

FLOUR & MEAL—The market exhibits no very important change. The demand is good, chiefly for superfine grades, which are least freely offered. Prices are quoted firmer and buoyant for desirable lots. Sales: 7,500 bbls.

Ordinary State	$5 25@ 5 45
Straight State	5 45@ 5 55
Extra State	5 50@ 5 75
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	5 30@ 5 45
Superfine Ohio	5 45@ 5 60
Fancy Ohio	5 60@ 5 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 60@ 7 25
Extra Ohio	5 75@ 7 40
Fancy Genesee	5 80@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 25@ 8 00
Extra Missouri	6 20@ 8 50

Canadian is steadily improving. Sales 630 bbls. superfine to extra, in lots, at from $5 30@$7 10 ℔ bbl. Southern is brisker and firmer. The transactions since our last, comprise about 3,400 bbls. low mixed to choice extra, at $5 50@$7 75 ℔ bbl. *Rye Flour* is inactive, but worth $4@$5 25 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. *Corn Meal* is quiet, yet steady, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 40@$4 50 for Brandywine ℔ bbl. The latter commands $20 50 ℔ puncheon, for fresh ground.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good demand at advanced prices. Sales: 38,000 bushels, including fair to prime White Western at $1 30@$1 47½c., fair to choice White Southern at $1 38@$1 50; and good to choice Red do. at $1 28@$1 32 ℔ bushel. Rye is brisker and firmer, sales: 5,400 bushels, chiefly at 85c.@88c. ℔ bushel. Barley is plentier and cheaper. Sales: 14,000 bushels mainly at 90c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in demand, and are worth 38c.@51c. for Western; 50c.@56c. for State; 42c.@47c. for Jersey; 45c.@48c. for Canadian; 40c.@44c. for Pennsylvania; 38c.@45c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Corn is still scarce and needed at firmer prices. Sales, 23,000 bushels, at from 75c.@78c. for mixed Western, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales: 800 bales fair to strictly prime, at 60c.@80c. for old, and 40c.@60c. for new, ℔ 100 ℔s. The highest rates were paid for only small lots, required for City use.

HIDES—Are dull and heavy, as previously represented. There is no disposition on the part of the trade to purchase, nor of importers to force sales. The recent movements include: 3,000 Buenos Ayres, for export, at 29c. cash, in bond, and 4,460 Dry Chagres, on private terms, to arrive.

HOPS—New are worth 12c.@15c.; and Old 5c.@9c. ℔ ℔, with a limited inquiry.

IRON—About 65 tons Scotch Pig were sold, in lots, at $28 50@$29, usual terms, ℔ ton.

MOLASSES—Appears quite dull and heavy. Porto Rico, 35c.@50c.; Cuba Muscovado, 35c.@45c.; Clayed Cuba, 29c.@30c., and New-Orleans 55c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and languid; sales 325 bbls., in lots, at $25 90@$26 for Mess; $22 50 for Prime Mess; and $21 25 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are dull and heavy; 12½c.@13c. for Hams, and 11½c. for Shoulders ℔ ℔. Western Smoked Bacon, 14½c.@15c. ℔ ℔. Lard is moderately inquired for, at drooping prices. The transactions since our last reach about 140 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 15c.@15½c. ℔ ℔. Beef is quiet, and declining. The transactions since our last consist of 150 bbls., at $16 75@$17 75 for repacked Western Mess, and $18@$18 50 for extra Western do., ℔ bbl. New prime Mess Beef at $30 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $22 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 15c.@19c. for Ohio; 17c.@22c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice do., ℔ ℔. Cheese is salable and firm at 8c.@10c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Continues in limited request, yet it is worth $4 50@$5 50 for inferior to prime ℔ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Exhibit no important change; sales 680 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, mainly at from 7c.@8½c. ℔ ℔.

TOBACCO—Is quiet at old rates; sales since Friday 25 hhds. Kentucky at 15c.@18½c.; 100 bbls. Havana at 40c.@48c., with 109 do. Yara and 44 do. Cuba on private terms.

WHISKY—There were 700 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold at 24½c.—25c. per gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were reported less active, yet rates did not vary much. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3s. 6d. ℔ bale; Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 5½d.@6½d. ℔ bushel; Beef, 1s. 6d.@2s. ℔ tierce; Resin 1s. 6d.@2s. ℔ bbl., and heavy goods 15s.@22s. 6d. ℔ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

[A. P. DE LUZE'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.]

Per Asia.] New-York, Tuesday, Sept. 15—1 P. M.

Flour—State and Western—My last report was of the 1st inst. per *Arabia*. Our market was then dull and drooping. Subsequently, with an increased stringency in money affairs, and good arrivals, prices greatly receded, but an export inquiry for Great Britain having arisen, some improvement has since taken place, the closing rates showing a decline on the fortnight of 60c.@75c. ℔ bbl.

Wheat—A gradual decline of 20c.@25c. ℔ bushel was experienced; but with a good demand for shipment to Great Britain, and some inquiry for Spain, 2c.@3c. of the above have been recovered.

Indian Corn—Western Mixed, 70c.@76c. ℔ 56 ℔s.

Rye—Quiet, 84c.@86c. ℔ 56 ℔s.

Freights—To London, Flour 2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain 8d. ℔ bushel. Liverpool, Flour 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain 5½d.@6½d. ℔ bushel. Havre, Flour 50c.@60c. ℔ bbl.; Grain 12½c. ℔ bushel.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND family, consisting of himself, wife, three children and servant, in a good family and genteel location, to commence on or before Oct. 1. Address, with particulars, T, Box No. 236 Post-Office, for one week.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—MAY BE HAD with a private family pleasantly situated, a few minutes walk from the Wall-st. Ferry. One or two single gentlemen can have a large chamber and closet and gas and baths, breakfast and tea, dining at home on the Sabbath. Address, with real name only and place of business, S. A., *Times* office, or Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING a first-class house with all modern improvements, between 8th and 12th sts., would let a fine large well-furnished room on the second floor, also one on the third floor, with or without breakfast, to one or two single gentlemen; no other boarders taken. Address, with name, S. P., Box No. 424 lower Post-Office. Good references required.

BOARD.—WANTED BY TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen, board in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. Where they could enjoy the comforts of a home and ladies' society. Address, FREDERICK, *Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ROOMS IN SUITE or single, on second floor, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or a party of gentlemen wishing permanent board. Apply at No. 39 Henry-st., between Pineapple and Clark sts., a few minutes' walk from Wall-st., or Fulton ferry. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A FIRST-class house, in West 14th-st., will let, with board, the second or third story, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and lady. Address Box No. 1,861 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, desirable rooms for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—NEW AND HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms to let to single gentlemen, with partial board. Gentlemen wishing a pleasant home may find such by calling at No. 100 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS can be had at No. 229 Hicks-st., five minutes' walk from either Wall or South ferry.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—A SINGLE GENtleman wishes to obtain a furnished parlor and bedroom on 2d floor, with full board, in a strictly private and religious family. Must be between 1st and 10th sts., and 2d and 5th avs. Dinner at 2 o'clock. Address A. K. N., Box No. 4,705; or, No. 350 Broome-st.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—A SINGLE YOUNG man wishes a furnished parlor on second floor, with both attached, in the vicinity of Union-square, with or without partial board. Address, with particulars, terms, &c., box No. 3,594 Post-Office.

TO LET TO FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN—Rooms furnished or unfurnished, single or in suites, with or without board. House contains gas, bath, water-closets, furnaces, and terms reasonable. Apply at No. 143 Madison-st., or to J. H. McMILLAN, room No. 5 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY WHERE NO OTHER boarders are or will be taken, plain board for a gentleman, wife and daughter of 7 years. Highly respectable but in moderate circumstances. Address for four days L. T., *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN OR near Willow-st., Brooklyn, a room and bedroom on second floor, with board for a gentleman and his wife. Address box No. 1810, New-York Post-Office.

NO. 5 UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—GENTLEMEN will find elegantly-furnished rooms, (entirely new,) with breakfast and tea if required. References exchanged.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—A SMALL NEATly furnished house, convenient to the Fulton, South or Wall-st. ferry. Address Box No. 4,674 New-York Post-Office.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms to let with board to single gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives, at No. 3 Monroe-st., near Catherine-st.

THE AGENT OF THE LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY has just received a large consignment of new Stereoscopic Pictures, which he will open for inspection this day. Among others will be found
Retour de Chasse.
Little Nelly in the Old Curiosity Shop.
Scenes from the Manchester Exhibition.
A Speaking Likeness.
Chess.
Checkmate.
A Morning Call.
&c., &c.
J. CUSSANS, Agent,
[illegible] No. [illegible] Broadway.

$25 REWARD WILL BE GIVEN FOR any information that would lead to the detection of the person or persons who maliciously [illegible] the [illegible] between Saturday evening last, and Monday morning. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A VERY LARGE selection of first-class servants of different nations, accustomed to serve in all capacities in our first families here; also, many excellent ones who have served in gentlemen's families in Europe. Apply to W. MANNING, agent, No. 20 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn. N. B.—Experienced servants, really competent, such as cooks, nurses, waiter girls, chambermaids, and laundresses, can obtain most superior situations in the best families in Brooklyn, by making immediate application.

TO FIRST-CLASS EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SERVANTS.—Three smart German girls, a seamstress, chambermaid and a waitress, want situations. Also, a large number of as smart and experienced a selection of Protestant and others as can be found in the City, consisting of cooks, nurses, laundresses, waiters, chambermaids and general housework girls, at WESLEY'S Select Female Office, No. 349 6th-av., near 23d-st. A lady in attendance.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; one is a chambermaid, and to do plain sewing, or to assist in the fine washing and ironing; the other is a good plain cook, a good washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small private family. The best of City reference can be given from their last place. Call at No. 220 East 23d-st., third floor, back room No. 8. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO NORTH OF Ireland Protestant girls, sisters, in City or country; one as superior laundress; does French fluting, crimping, embroideries, &c.; the other, chambermaid and waitress or seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, embroideries, &c., &c.; both will be found invaluable servants for capability and moral excellence; recommended as such by their late employer. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business well, and is willing to make himself useful; can procure good reference from his last employer as to honesty, sobriety, and steady, sober and industrious man. Can be seen at Mr. Stilling's Harness Store, No. 1,030 Broadway, near 37th-st., or address COACHMAN, at the above place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A DRESSMAKER, who is fully competent and of long experience. Can make boys' clothes and all family sewing in the neatest style. Will engage by the day or week for dressmaking, if not suited. Is English and has superb City reference. Apply at No. 704 6th-av., between 40th and 41st sts., in the dry goods store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS—AS A FIRST-CLASS cook, as chambermaid and waiter, as a good cook and to wash and iron, as family seamstress, as laundress, as seamstress and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress, as chambermaid and laundress, and to do general housework, by tidy, active girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A SITUation as cook, who understands cooking, baking and pastry; assists with the washing and ironing; does up linens in style; wages $8; the other is 17; a neat orphan girl; does light waiting, fine washing for ladies; does up lace; wages $4 to $5; excellent City reference. Call at No. 214 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST SUPERIOR chambermaid and waitress, can do fine washing and ironing, is kind to children, and can come well recommended. Also, for a well recommended cook, washer, and ironer, thoroughly competent to take entire charge of a gentleman's kitchen. Apply No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as nurse to travel with a lady to Europe or any part of the country, does plain family sewing, takes the entire charge of a baby, has been a nurse for years. Gives excellent City reference. Call for three days at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, groom and gardener, by a competent Protestant young man; is a good vegetable gardener and farmer; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; is willing to make himself useful about a place; has seven years' reference. Call at No. 373 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; has lived with the most respectable families in this City, and can produce the best of City references. Address H. B., corner of 13th-st., in the harness store, Broadway, or No. 146 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble and competent domestics, one an American Protestant woman, as meat and pastry cook; knows her duties in every particular. The other, a nice tidy German girl, as chambermaid and waitress or seamstress; they are well recommended. Apply at No. 211 Bowery.

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY GIRL TO DO THE work for a very small family. None but a good cook, washer and ironer who can bring the best of recommendations need apply at No. 60 West 19th-st., on Wednesday and Thursday of this week, between 10 and 11 o'clock, A. M.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girls, situations, one as chambermaid and seamstress, the other as chambermaid and waitress or would assist with the washing and ironing. Best of City reference from their last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 259 9th-st., three doors east of 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, who is a good plain gardener, and understands the care of horses, and can act in the capacity of coachman, if required; is a skillful driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful, and can produce good reference. Address D. E., office of this paper.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUAtions; one as chambermaid and to do fine washing or sewing, and the other as chambermaid and waiter; they can be seen at their last place, No. 6 33d-st., near 6th-av., where one has lived 7 years and the other two years.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED young man of steady habits and good address, a situation as waiter. Understands his business perfectly. Will be found competent and careful. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place, or a note for JOHN C.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate plain cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; can give good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 467 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and seamstress, or chamberwork and waiter in a small private family. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable young woman to do cooking, washing and ironing to please a respectable private family. Can produce the very best of City references; can be seen at No. 50 Harrison-st. for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, WITH A PRIVATE family as dressmaker and seamstress; can do all kinds of embroidery, and dress hair; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 129 15th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Good City reference given if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 143 West 16th-st., upper floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as first-rate cook; would be willing to assist in washing and ironing, or would go as laundress. Apply for two days at No. 192 St. Mark's-place, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse; would assist with the chamber work; is a good sewer. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 39 East 22d-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a single man, who can refer to his late employer for his general character, capacity and capability. Address O. C., at the bookstore No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED young man, a situation as waiter; understands his business perfectly; has lived with some of the best families in City and country. Good reference given. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and nurse; is a very neat seamstress; would have no objection to fine washing and ironing. Can come well recommended, and is a Protestant. Call, for two days, at No. 97½ Laurens-st., corner Spring.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, 19 years of age, in a lawyer's office; has been in an office, and understands the business; intends studying law; a large salary not expected the first year. Address J., *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation, as waitress, and to assist in chamberwork; best of City references; can be seen for two days at No. 276 1st-av., corner of 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron, for a small private family. Can be seen for 2 days. Call at No. 203 West 26th-st.; has got good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION WITH A PRIVATE family, as dressmaker and seamstress; can embroider and dress hair; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 129 15th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress in a private family; best of City reference given. Call at No. 130 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do light chamberwork and waiting, or to mind children; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen, for one day, at No. 202 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl, to do general housework and plain cooking, washing and ironing. Good reference. Apply at No. 217 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress. Good City reference given. Call at No. 143 East 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork and sewing. Apply at No. 75 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER; HAS four years' City reference from his last place. Can be seen for 2 days. Apply at No. 377 Broadway, near 16th-st.

WANTED—TO LAWYERS—AN INDUSTRIOUS young man, who writes a good hand, and who has been in a law office before, wants a similar situation. Address BETA, *Times* office.

W. H. DISBROW'S RIDING ACADEMY will open on Tuesday, [illegible] Day and Evening School, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings for instruction to gentlemen; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings for ladies and gentlemen. [illegible] with a band of music to enliven the scene.

STEPHEN H. GRISWOLD HAS REMOVED to No. [illegible] Broadway, where he will carry on the gold pen, gold and silver pen and pencil business, wholesale and retail.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—CLERGYMEN, COLPORTEURS, teachers and students out of employ, who are willing to travel and transact a business which will be remunerative to them, can find employment with a salary, or a liberal commission, by addressing B. & L., Box No. 3,157, Post-Office, New-York.

N. B.—This is positively a rare opportunity for energetic men of the classes above-named.

WANTED—A FEW BUSINESS MEN TO SELL A new pocket-coin detector, testing accurately American and foreign gold and silver coins from 5 cents to $20. A profit of from $5 to $10 can be made daily on the same amount invested. Sent by mail on receipt of $1 and four postage-stamps. Apply to S. M. ROOT, No. 125 Crosby-st., New-York.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, and all kinds of domestic servants, at No. 6 6th-av. N. B.—Situations procured for good servants without delay. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

WANTED—TO GO TO BOSTON, TWO COLORED women, the one as first-rate cook, and the other as chambermaid and seamstress. The very highest recommendations required. Apply at No. 219 Lexington-av., between 8 and 10 A. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG, ACTIVE GIRL AS NURSE and chambermaid, neat and tidy in her habits; the best of reference required; a Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 23 West 43d-st.

A PROTESTANT GIRL WANTED—TO cook, wash and iron in a private family in the country. Apply at No. 79 Chambers-st., up stairs, between 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning, or at 2 in the afternoon.

WANTED—TO GO TO AUGUSTA, GA., A YOUNG man, who is well acquainted with the retail dry goods business. Good references will be required. Address Box No. 1,886.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT BOY, 16 to 17 years of age. Apply at No. 289 Broadway, Room No. 2.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO THE housework, &c., of a small private family. Apply at No. 133 East Broadway.

WANTED—A BOOKBINDER—A GOOD FINISHer. Inquire of GEO. R. MAGRATH, No. 128 William-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS COOK at No. 37 East 12th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A COOK; PROTESTANT PREFERRED; one that understands her business, will assist in washing, and has good City recommendations, can apply at No. 48 West 25th-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ITALIAN OPERA.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16,
IL TROVATORE.
Fifth appearance of
Mlle. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI.
Third appearance this season of
Mlle. FELICITA VESTVALI,
SIGNOR MACCAFERRI,
SIGNOR BERNARDI.
Conductor.......CARL ANSCHUTZ.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquet, Parquet Circle and First Circle.......$2.
Secured Seats.......Fifty cents extra.
Family Circle.......50 cents | Amphitheatre.......25 cents.
Private Boxes.......from.......$8 to $20.
The sale of seats will commence this morning, at 8 o'clock A. M., at the Academy of Music, at C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway. Tickets and seats to be had on the evening, at the door.

VIEUXTEMPS AND THALBERG.
NIBLO'S SALOON, THURSDAY, Sept. 17.
SECOND GRAND CONCERT.
S. THALBERG, H. VIEUXTEMPS,
Mlle. CARIOLI, Sig. LABOCETTA,
Sig. GASSIER, Sig. ROCCO.

Aria	Sig. Rocco
Don Giovanni	S. Thalberg
Aria (Lucia)	Mlle. Carioli
Introduction and Rondo	Vieuxtemps
Vi Ravviso (Sonnambula)	Sig. Gassier
Barcarole and Don Pasquale	Thalberg
Terzett (Papataci)	Sigs. Labocetta, Gassier and Rocco
A Adagio, B Tarentella	Vieuxtemps
Duet (Linda di Chamounix)	Mlle. Carioli and Sig. Rocco
Lucrezia Borgia	S. Thalberg
Romanza (Giuramento)	Sig Labocetta
Lucia di Lammermoor	Vieuxtemps

Reserved seats $1 50 and $1—to be had at BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway.
The sale of seats commences this morning, at the two Ticket Offices, at 9 o'clock precisely.
Tickets and seats to be had at the door.
THE THIRD CONCERT,
SATURDAY, SEPT. 19, AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
On MONDAY, Sept. 21, VIEUXTEMPS and THALBERG at Brooklyn.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
Début of
MISS JULIANA MAY.
The Manager of the Concerts of this distinguished young American Prima Donna respectfully announces she will make her first appearance in Concert, at NIBLO'S, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 22d inst., upon which occasion she will be assisted by several EMINENT ARTISTS. The sale of Tickets (which have been fixed at $1 each) will commence on Friday next, at HALL & SON'S Music Store, No. 239 Broadway, and at the office of Niblo's Garden, where seats can be secured without extra charge.
Doors open at 7; Concert to commence precisely at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock with an overture.
Tickets 50 cents. Children half price.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 16, 1857.
GRAND COMBINATION OF TALENT.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS and
SIGNORINA TERESA ROLLA
in the same evening's entertainments.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT-ROPE.
LA BOUQUETIERE.
Rose du Mai.......Signorina Rolla
THE SCHOOLMASTER.
Dr. Birch.......Jerome Ravel
Master Tricks.......L. Espinosa
WEDNESDAY—The Wonderful Ravels in Masulme.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall.......[illegible]
(Also of the Walnut-st. Theatre and the new Academy of Music, Philadelphia.)
F. B. Conway.......Stage Manager.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to begin with the overture at 7½.
UNPRECEDENTED HIT.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Sept. 16,
Third night of the engagement of the greatest living comedian,
MR. CHARLES MATHEWS,
who, having been received on his second appearance with the acclamations of a crowded theatre, will appear for the last time in the new and successful comedy of
MARRIED FOR MONEY.
Mr. Mopus (his original character).......Mr. Chas. Mathews
After which
PATTER versus CLATTER.
Capt. Patter (with songs).......Mr. Chas. Mathews
To conclude with the laughable farce of the
ROUGH DIAMOND.
Cousin Joe.......Mr. J. [illegible]
Margery.......Mrs. J. [illegible]
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle.......Fifty Cents
Parquette.......Fifty Cents
Second Tier, or Family Circle.......Twenty-five Cents
Third Tier and Gallery.......Twenty-five Cents
Private Boxes.......Five and Six Dollars
Seats may be secured daily in advance. No extra charge.
Treasurer.......Mr. P. W[illegible]
Assistant Treasurer.......Mr. [illegible]
Leader of the Orchestra.......[illegible]
Prompter.......Mr. J. [illegible]

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss Laura Keene.......Sole Lessee and Directress.
MORE NOVELTY—TWO NEW PIECES.
The management takes pleasure in announcing the production of a thrilling romantic drama, in three acts, by Thomas Morton, entitled
JUDITH OF GENEVA,
With new scenery by Hawthorne, and comprising the principal talent of
THE STAR COMPANY.
First night of the
VILLAGE LAWYER,
With a brilliant comic cast.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 16, 1857,
Will be presented the drama entitled
JUDITH OF GENEVA.
Characters by Messrs. Wheatleigh, Jefferson, Stoddart, Hardenburg, Howard, &c.; and Misses Keene, Wells, Thompson, &c.
To conclude with the
VILLAGE LAWYER.
Characters by Messrs. Jefferson, Burnett, Peters, &c.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
On THIS EVENING, (Wednesday,) Sept. 16,
MISS MATILDA HERON
will appear in her great character of
CAMILLE,
being the sixty-seventh night of its performance in this City, and the three hundred and forty-first in the United States.
She will be supported by Messrs. Sothern, Davenport, Norton, Whiting, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Allen, and a brilliant cast.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
WEDNESDAY—Mr. MURDOCH'S ninth night.
MR. BURTON.
His first appearance this season.
The great comedy, by Bulwer, in five acts, of
MONEY,
with the following unexampled cast:
Evelyn, Mr. Murdoch; Graves, Mr. Burton; Sir John Vesey, Mr. Mark Smith; Stout, Mr. Moore; Sir Frederic, Mr. C. Fisher; Captain Dudley Smooth, Mr. Barrett; Lady Franklin, Mrs. W. H. Smith (her first appearance); Clara, Miss Susan Denin; Georgina, Miss Ada Clifton.
With the new farce of
A FEARFUL MURDER DOWN TOWN,
with Mr. Setchell and Mr. Seymour.
The upper circle or amphitheatre of this house is now open; the largest and finest circle in the City. Admission 25 cents; boxes and parquette 50 cents.

NOW OPEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE—THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—This superior exposition of national skill and industry is now open daily from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. In the EVENING there will be music by the Band and the Steam Calliope. Prof. CHAMPNEY'S Panorama of the Rhine will be exhibited in the AFTERNOON at 3½, and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock.
Admission to the whole only 25 cents.
NOTICE.—Exhibitors will remember that the time for receiving articles for competition is only until Saturday, the 19th inst.
[illegible]

TO COAL MERCHANTS—ANY ONE HAVing a [illegible] of [illegible] Coal about can find a purchaser by applying at the machine shop, corner of [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S [illegible]
MISS MATILDA HERON'S
FIRST BENEFIT THIS SEASON
FRIDAY NEXT, Sept. 18, 1857.
Miss M. Heron respectfully notifies her friends that the Box Office is now open, where seats can be secured.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.......Mr. [illegible]
[illegible]
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 16, will be [illegible]
[illegible]
To be followed, with a Grand Ballet, entitled,
[illegible]
To conclude with the Romantic [illegible] of
VALENTINE AND ORSON.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
[illegible]
THIS EVENING, Sept. 16,
MASANIELLO, [illegible]
FAST YOUNG MEN OF NEW-YORK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—No. [illegible] BROADWAY, opposite Niblo's. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission to all parts of the house [illegible] cents. First night of the [illegible] Mr. GARDNER COYNE. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, the performance will commence with the comedy of MARRIED RAKE. Mrs. Trictrac, [illegible] Howard. After which the drama of the [illegible] GRANT. O'Brien (with songs), Mr. Gardner Coyne. To conclude with the burlesque of THE INVISIBLE PRINCE. Infant Furibond, T. E. Johnston; [illegible], Mrs. Chas. Howard. A variety of [illegible] dancing by Mlle. Ernestine and Miss Julia [illegible].

CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, No. 539 BROADWAY—NOW OPEN.—Dr. [illegible] celebrated European Anatomical Museum, illustrated by [illegible]. This Museum, which has been received with the greatest delight in Europe, will enable every person to obtain a full knowledge of the formation of their own frame. Some of the objects contained in this magnificent collection may be enumerated as follows:
1. Natural Preparations, showing the Growth of the Child.
2. Models of the Muscles, Arteries, Veins and Nerves of the Body.
3. [illegible] of the Figure, [illegible].
4. The Brain and Nervous System.
5. The Heart and Circulating Apparatus.
6. The Stomach, with the Mode in which Digestion is carried on.
7. Embryology, or the Daily Development of the Human Body.
8. Awful Effects of Tight Lacing.
9. Enlarged Models of the Five Senses.
10. The Seven Ages of Woman.
11. Two Splendid Full-length Figures, exhibiting every Muscle in the Human Frame.
12. The Anatomical Venus, which takes to pieces, and by means of which every part of the Human Body is shown.
To add to the attraction, Lectures will be delivered by Dr. R. Jackson, at 12, 4, and 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents.
Open for Gentlemen, (except on Sunday,) from [illegible] A. M. till 10 P. M.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—FOURTH and FIFTH Appearance in America, and IMMENSE SUCCESS of the celebrated and [illegible] WELSH NIGHTINGALE, MISS E. L. WILLIAMS, the WELSH, SCOTCH, IRISH and ENGLISH BALLAD VOCALIST.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1857, in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, a new and entirely original ILLUSTRATED SONG [illegible], prepared by Samuel Lover, Esq., author of "[illegible]," the "Low-Backed Car," &c., in which Miss WILLIAMS will sustain TWELVE DIFFERENT CHARACTERS, and sing SEVENTEEN DIFFERENT SONGS. [illegible] AQUARIA, or OCEAN AND RIVER GARDENS, [illegible] the public, comprising over ONE THOUSAND SPECIMENS of LIVING MARINE ANIMALS and VEGETATION, [illegible] in a large collection of Crystal Tanks. The proprietors of the Museum [illegible] of elegant form, so as to render them a pleasing addition to the conservatory, garden, parlor or [illegible]. The Living Serpents, Happy Family, [illegible] Studio, &c. Admittance 25 cents. Children under 10, 13 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SPRIGHTLY, PUNGENT, AFFECTIONATE, LIVELY FANNY FERN'S
Beautiful new Book, entitled
FRESH LEAVES.
Bound in blue and gold. Price [illegible].
From the Boston Transcript.
There are seventy-four tales and fugitive pieces in this volume, all stamped with the spirit, originality [illegible] vivacity of the author, [illegible] satisfaction than any other work that has [illegible] her prolific pen.
From the New-York Courier.
Fanny's style has the vivacity, [illegible] matical liveliness of the French school, while [illegible] so full of genial tenderness, and as touching [illegible] dramatic scenes and feelings as the most [illegible] ... of English writers. [illegible]
From the New-York Dispatch.
This handsome brochure contains [illegible] of Fanny Fern's gayest, gravest, wittiest and most [illegible] ... it is full of philosophy, of didactics [illegible] ... most attractive piety.
From the New-Yorker.
This is one of her richest publications, brim-full of life, varied and abundant.
Published by MASON BROTHERS, New-York.

On Tuesday, Sept. 22, we propose to publish
THE GREAT BOOK OF THE YEAR.
The new Tale, by the Authoress of "The Lamplighter."
[illegible]
MABEL VAUGHAN.
[illegible] ... "The Lamplighter," [illegible] ... will aid immensely to her previously well-earned world-wide reputation. Many writers, flushed with success of their first efforts, resume authorship [illegible] ... [illegible]
MABEL VAUGHAN,
[illegible] "The Lamplighter," will soon become a household name, and [illegible]
TWENTY THOUSAND COPIES,
[illegible]
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., [illegible]

WELLS' SCIENCE OF COMMON THINGS. [illegible] ... of everyday life, by David A. Wells, A. M., Editor of the "Annual of Scientific Discovery," "Knowledge is Power," "Things Not Generally Known," &c., illustrated with numerous engravings. This work is admirably adapted for schools, in furnishing an attractive introduction to the study of the sciences.
Though but just published, the work has been very favorably noticed by the leading journals.
The *Publishers' Circular* says: "Especial care has been taken to render the facts and principles given full, complete and accurate, and in strict conformity with the very latest results and researches of modern science."
The *Scientific American* says: "After careful examination, we pronounce this the best book in its line which has ever yet appeared. It is almost invariably clear and correct, and interlards the exposition of principles, with many valuable facts relating to each of the subjects treated on."
Life Illustrated says: "It contains a vast amount of invaluable information, communicated in a manner so clear, and in language so simple, as to be specially adapted for young students, for schools and families."
A correspondent of the *Boston Traveller*, a gentleman of high scientific reputation, recently wrote: "The well-known general accuracy, and superior excellence, and scientific value of Mr. WELLS' work render [illegible] ... and through the medium of his various publications the secrets of the universe are being laid open to the commonest intellect," &c.
The work has been already introduced into many important academies and schools in several States of the Union.
Price 75 cents. Single copies to teachers, for examination, half-price.
IVISON & PHINNEY, [illegible]
The first edition of "Wells' Natural Philosophy" having been exhausted in ten days, no further orders can be filled until the 30th inst., when the second edition will appear.

REASON IN RELIGION.
A MOST IMPORTANT WORK.
Addressed to all thinking minds.
ASPIRATIONS OF NATURE.
BY I. T. HECKER,
Author of "Questions of the Soul." This work claims the attention of all who, brought up to no definite religious belief, seek one; of all who, finding their childhood repugnant to reason, seek one consonant with the wants of human nature; in fine, of all who, deeming religion a failure, seek to satisfy the aspirations of nature in associations for the relief or improvement of humanity at large.
Just published, and for sale by the principal booksellers.
Price [illegible] cents. JAMES B. KIRKER,
Publisher, No. [illegible] Broadway.

THE [illegible] MONTHLY NOVELIST
For October, ready on [illegible]. F. BRADY, Publisher, No. [illegible]
For sale everywhere.

MAPS, GUIDES AND HAND-BOOKS, OF every description, can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at A. RANNEY'S Gift Book and Map store, [illegible] ... sent to any address on application.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 16, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning,—[illegible] cents,—Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed at $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Five copies for Five Dollars; Twenty-five copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard Steamship *Persia*, with three days later European intelligence than that brought by the *Baltic*, arrived at this port yesterday. There is no news of importance to report. Nothing of an official nature has yet been promulgated by the directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, but it appears certain that no fresh attempt will be made to lay the cable until next Summer. An article from the London *News* on this subject, discussing the nature of the accident and the manner in which such mishaps may be prevented in the future, is published elsewhere, and will command attention. Another American horse (*Lecompte*) had run on the English turf and was badly beaten. It is now stated positively that the *Great Eastern* will be launched next month. An admirable description of the monster steamship, as she at present appears and of the preparations made for her launch, will be found in this morning's paper. There is scarcely an item of political news from Europe by this arrival.

We select and publish elsewhere, from the London *Times*, some further details of the frightful Indian massacre at Cawnpore. The English Government are acting with great energy in their efforts to suppress the mutiny. In addition to the 30,000 men, already on their way, eleven more regiments are under orders for the theatre of the disturbances in India. We may expect a fortnight's later intelligence by the next steamer due at this port.

The American State Convention for the nomination of State Officers assembled at Syracuse yesterday, and organized harmoniously, with HENRY E. NORTHRUP for Permanent President. During the afternoon session a spirited debate took place as to the propriety of constructing a new platform, and it was finally decided to confine the resolutions to matters of State policy. The whole ticket was nominated last night, as follows:

For Secretary of State—JAMES O. PUTNAM, of Erie.
For Comptroller—Col. N. S. BENTON, of Herkimer.
For State Treasurer—LYMAN ODELL, of Livingston.
For Attorney-General—HENRY H. ROSS, of Essex.
For State Engineer and Surveyor—ROSWELL GRAVES, of Kings.
For Canal Commissioner—G. DENNISTON, of Steuben.
State Prison Inspector—JOHN M. STEVENS, of Westchester.
For Judge of the Court of Appeals—HIRAM KETCHUM, of New-York.

The steamship *Central America*, (*George Law*,) which is now three days overdue at this port, had not been telegraphed up to the time of closing the Highland Station at dark yesterday; this steamer left Havana on the 8th, and must have been in a position to experience the full force of the heavy gale which prevailed for 24 hours on Saturday and Sunday, last. The new steamer *Columbia* arrived at Charleston on Monday afternoon, having had her paddle-boxes carried away in the gale off Hatteras. The same or more serious damage may have happened to the *Central America* and she may yet be heard from at Norfolk, as, if her coal should give out, or if otherwise disabled, she might attempt to make that port. She will probably be heard from to-day. The *Empire City*, which left Havana on the same day, put into Norfolk yesterday, short of coal, having experienced a succession of heavy gales.

Mr. FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, author of *Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England*, has received the appointment of Superintendent of the Central Park. He entered upon the performance of his duties yesterday. The Superintendent of the Park will be subordinate in his position to the Chief Engineer.

Quarantine Removal is fully discussed in important official documents elsewhere, consisting of an elaborate report from two of the Commissioners for the removal of Quarantine, a minority report, rejoinder, from the dissenting member of the Board, Mr. BENSON, and the promised answer of Governor KING, and his associate officials, withholding, *for the present*, their assent to the recommendation of Messrs. HALL and BOWNE to construct a Quarantine location for warehouses and hospital buildings upon "Old Orchard Shoal." This shoal lies about one mile south from the Point of Great Kills, two miles from the main shore of Staten Island, and three from Seguine's Point, in an easterly direction. Assuming that the procuring of Sandy Hook, with the consent of New-Jersey, is out of the question, the Commissioners find no other location so favorably situated in the Lower Bay as the shoal spot referred to, on which to erect the necessary structures. Mr. BENSON, however, is still strong in the faith that Sandy Hook is come-atable, and this opinion seems to be shared by the State officers. With this view, they advise that one more effort, in a fraternal spirit, be made to our New-Jersey neighbors for the cession of that location; and that, meantime, Seguine's Point be used as a purely temporary hospital, as contemplated in the act for the removal of Quarantine, and that operations at old Quarantine go on as before. Thus the matter is disposed of for the present.

ACKERMAN, the publisher of the obscene journal called *Venus' Miscellany*, who was fined $50 by Judge OSBORNE on Saturday, and allowed to depart on condition that he did not again offend, continued the publication of that sheet yesterday, when a seizure of the whole impression, amounting to some thousands of copies, and several thousands of large volumes of the vilest description, was made by the Police. ACKERMAN was not to be found, but the pressman and one of his assistants were arrested. The infamous sheet was being printed at WELLS' printing-office, Nos. 32 and 34 Frankfort-street. The value of the entire stock seized amounts to several thousands of dollars.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Esq., Editor of the New-York *Herald*, appeared before Judge DAVISON yesterday, and gave bail in the sum of *one thousand* dollars to answer the complaint of libel brought by DANIEL E. SICKLES, Esq. The article which is complained of as libelous charges Mr. SICKLES with having sold his client—Mr. DEVLIN.

There was but little transacted yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. ISAAC COLE was convicted of stealing about $60 worth of garments, the property of JACOB ELLIS, and sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary. MICHAEL FLYNN was tried for highway robbery, and acquitted. The Court then adjourned for the day.

At the meeting of the Board of Governors on Tuesday, the only feature of public interest was the presentation and reception of several petitions signed in the aggregate by upwards of 1,000 persons, many of them of the highest respectability in favor of the movement for the admission of homœopathic practitioners to the wards of the various hospitals in charge of the Board. There are only two cases of small-pox in the hospital.

The Lemon Slave case was yesterday further adjourned until the third Tuesday in this month. The case of DINSMORE & WOOD vs. The Croton Water Board, was also adjourned until Thursday next. The argument on the demurrer in the Cunningham Bull was commenced, by the [illegible] of the District-Attorney and the return of Judge PEABODY being presented.

The trial of JAMES P. DONNELLY, charged with the murder of ALFRED S. MOSES, at the Seaview *House, Neversink, on the 1st of August last*, was commenced yesterday in the Monmouth County *Court of Oyer and Terminer*. A Jury was obtained without any difficulty, and the District-Attorney made his opening speech on behalf of the *prosecution. The trial will probably occupy* several days.

The symptoms of a disturbance among the laborers upon the Bergen tunnel, which was manifest on Monday, did not ripen into an outbreak, as was anticipated, and up to a late hour last evening there were no riotous demonstrations among the *Connaught men and the Corkonians. They* gathered at the neighboring stores, however, and talked over their grievances, and the hardship of being deprived of the pay for their labor. The precautionary measures adopted by the authorities of Jersey City no doubt has had a salutary effect in preventing a recurrence of the riotous scenes of last Spring; others refer the peaceful aspect of affairs to the fact that there is no money with which to buy liquor; no money, no rum—no rum, no fight. A majority of the laborers are disposed to accept the explanation of the contractor, and wait, in good faith, his movements to pay them off.

JAMES SHEPARD, charged with having caused the death of his wife, and subsequently fired his residence to conceal the act, was held by Justice DAVISON, yesterday, to answer.

The General Superintendent of Police has sent in his first quarterly report to the Commissioners. After speaking at some length of the difficulties thrown in the way of the new organization, he congratulates the public and the Commissioners upon what has been achieved by a force reduced from 1,200 to 850.

Last evening, by invitation of Mr. BURTON, the "Scott Legion" visited Burton's Theatre, accompanied by the Veterans of 1812, the New-York Volunteers, and the Independence Guard.

Judge Denio's Nomination.

The renomination of Judge DENIO by the Democratic Party of this State is certainly thus far *the most important incident in the* current political canvas. We regard it as one of the most honorable acts ever performed by any political party in this State,—and we hope to see it stamped with the emphatic indorsement of the popular vote. Whoever else may be elected or defeated,—whatever political party may or may not be victorious in the coming election,—we trust that Judge DENIO will be continued for another term in his present position. And this desire is prompted, not so much by any opinion of his preëminent fitness for it, as by a conviction that the Democratic Party should be *sustained* in so manly and so high-toned an act as, under all the circumstances, we consider his nomination to have been. Such a result will do more to arrest the downward tendency of partisan politics, and to maintain the independence and purity of the Judiciary of the country, than anything which has occurred for many years. How greatly some such step was needed, no one familiar with the political history of the day needs to be informed.

It is only about ten years since the experiment of an Elective Judiciary began to be tried in this State. Upon the whole, thus far, it has worked quite as well as was anticipated by its friends, and much better than was predicted by its foes. Within the last few years, however, attempts have not been wanting on the part of political parties to obtain control of this department of the government and to make it what other departments have long since become,—the subservient register and executor of their decrees. In some of our lower local Courts these endeavors have not been without success:—but our higher tribunals have to a very great extent escaped their influence. At all events no grosser instances of pandering to the political passions of parties, can be detected on the part of *elected* Judges, than are on the record against those who hold their seats by appointment from some central power. The Supreme Court of Missouri once gave a decision, confessedly against all law and its own uniform precedents, upon the openly avowed ground that public sentiment had changed since those precedents were created. And that the Supreme Court of the United States has not wholly escaped the contaminating influence of political partisanship, is sufficiently evident from the *opinions* which accompanied its recent decision in the celebrated case of DRED SCOTT. The decision itself may have been conformable to precedent and to law, and is perhaps not obnoxious to just censure. But the written arguments which were sent out with it by *a majority of the Judges, were purely political* documents,—quite as really designed for *political effect*, and as *thoroughly* in a party interest, as if they had emanated from the platform of a party convention. Nothing so bad as these instances can be found in the history of the Elective Judiciary of the State of New-York,—though it must be confessed that tendencies were becoming manifest in party action, which if not checked would have made the Judiciary thoroughly and entirely a partisan machine.

In our judgment the action of the Democratic Party in renominating Judge DENIO, has applied such a counteracting check. How long its influence will be effective, remains to be seen:—it manifestly depends somewhat upon the success which shall attend the experiment. The presumption in advance was certainly against such action. The City of New-York is the citadel of the Democracy of the State:—and the main issue here was evidently to be upon the new Police Law of the last Legislature. Under the leadership of Mayor WOOD, the Democratic Party in the City had taken its stand upon the unconstitutionality of that law,—and had gone so far as to resist, by violence and force of arms, its execution, upon the bare assumption that it would be pronounced unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals. Its reliance of course was upon its party majority in the composition of that Court, and upon Judge DENIO as the leader of that majority. Judge DENIO refused utterly to recognize the party relations of the question when it came before him, and decided it upon purely *legal* grounds,—just as he would have decided any other question of law submitted to him. The decision was against the stand which the Democratic Party of the City had prematurely taken. It put them utterly and hopelessly in the wrong: and they demanded, not merely as an act of party vengeance but as a political necessity, that Judge DENIO should not be nominated for reëlection. If this demand had been conceded, the independence of our Judiciary would have been forever at an end. Our Judges would have been the mere creatures and instruments of party demagogues. Laws would have been interpreted, *not by the Constitution*, but by partisan decrees. The Court of Appeals would have existed, not to decide whether any particular *enactment was in accordance with the Constitution*, or not,—but whether it was in accordance with the party platform of the majority. *Judicial decisions would have fluctuated* with every change in the popular will,—and Tammany Hall, Primary meetings and the *Ward Committees would have furnished the* law and the precedents for all our Courts. It is an honor and a credit to the Democratic *Party that it breasted this tendency, even at* the hazard of its own ascendency. Judge BROWN, whose letter declining to be a candidate lays down in the best and clearest manner the true theory of our Judicial system, is entitled to especial credit for refusing to be made the instrument of its degradation.

What effect this action may have upon the success of the party at the coming election, it is too soon to predict. The factious malignants in this City who were disappointed in their attempt to trample upon the Judiciary and make it the mere register of their partisan edicts, will probably pursue their purpose by withholding their votes. But we trust there may be found in the State a sufficient number of citizens, who prize the integrity and independence of our Judiciary highly enough to lead them to support this endeavor to preserve them, regardless of partisan interests or opinions. We should be glad to be able to hope that the Americans and Republicans,—one or both,—in their Conventions, would make the Independence of the Judiciary one of the "planks" in their platforms, and make Judge DENIO *their* candidate also in the coming contest. *In the utter absence of* other issues, they might very well do this and gain both credit and popular strength thereby. *But we have little hope of any such result*,—and only trust that the PEOPLE will take the liberty of acting for themselves in this matter, and of voting upon it without regard to the dictation of political parties.

The Crisis in India.

Inconclusive, and in some instances inconsistent, as are the narratives of the progress of affairs in India which we have received by the *Baltic* and the *Persia*, it is yet sufficiently clear that the tide has begun to turn, and that henceforth we shall be called upon to chronicle, not the progress of the mutiny, but the story of the reconquest of Hindostan.

The revolted Sepoys had been defeated in several severe encounters; reinforcements from the Punjaub had begun to reach the camp of the besiegers of Delhi; the important station of Cawnpore, which virtually commands Oude, the Rohilcund and the Bundeecund country, and enables those who hold it to overawe these dangerous and always disaffected land-pirates, the Patans, had been recaptured in the most brilliant style by General HAVELOCK, who had routed the villain NENA SAHIB in three short but sharp conflicts; and while a few sporadic cases of insurrection in the northeast, had been promptly dealt with—a notable instance of loyalty on the part of a native regiment had occurred to give evidence of the very desirable fact that the Bengalee outbreak, however deeply planned and widely concerted, had not the unanimous sympathy of the Hindoo soldiery. The 81st native Infantry, *led by native officers*, had attacked the revolters of the 42d in Legor and utterly defeated them.

The Presidencies of Bombay and Madras were perfectly quiet, and the levies of Sikh and Punjabee troops had been behaving splendidly wherever employed, and rivaling NAPIER's pet Ghoorkas in fidelity to the British standard.

At Agra a quasi-reverse had resulted in the retreat of a large body of insurgents after a battle in the open plain. The accounts of this battle are hopelessly obscure. It is in the first place difficult to understand how the mutineers of Neemuch happened to march upon Agra, or to reach that place in time for an action on the 5th of July. Still more inexplicable are the movements of the British garrison, who seem to have gone out with insufficient ammunition to fight rebels who were in the same condition, and while both parties appear to have been technically beaten, the only discernible result seems to have been that the mutineers went off on their way to *Delhi*, or *(which is more probable) to destruction*, leaving the city in flames behind them, and all the *Europeans comfortable in the fort, with six* months' provisions and abundance of ammunition.

The fate of Lucknow was still uncertain, though there is every reason for believing that the gallant defenders of that important post must have been relieved by the victories of General HAVELOCK at Cawnpore before the 30th of July, which is the date of our latest Bombay intelligence.

By the 1st of September the advanced guard of the magnificent army which has been dispatched with such amazing celerity and skill from England to the help of her sons and her daughters in the East, doubtless sailed up the Hooghly—and the news of the coming vengeance is already on its way throughout Hindostan. Whatever disasters may have overtaken detached parties of the British forces in various parts of the Peninsula, or whatever may have happened at Lucknow or at Delhi, in the interval between the 30th of July and the 1st of September, the intelligence that such a force as England has never before sent into her Indian possessions, is speeding over the seas for victory and for vengeance, will do more to paralyze the plans of the Mohammedan conspirators, and to reassure the trembling populations of Hindostan than anything else possibly could.

For unwise as is all trenchant dealings with complicated questions, and various as are the motives and the causes which have worked together to develop the existing condition of things in India, there can be no reasonable doubt that the precipitating force was the fanatical determination of the Mohammedans in the Northwest, and particularly in Bengal, and in Oude, to strike for the recovery of their ancient domination. The nature of the proclamation put forth at Delhi and Meerut by the rebels chiefs, (for chief as yet there does not appear to be,) leaves no room for doubt with regard to this matter. The Bengalese soldiery have lent themselves willingly to the designs of the Mussulman plottery—partly out of an overweening faith in their own power and Prætorian importance—partly out of discontent, engendered by a careless and vicious *system of military administration*, and partly out of disaffection with the reforms which, pushed too injudiciously by Lord DALHOUSIE *in particular, seemed to be threatening the* privileges of the high-cast Hindoos and endangering the ancient fabric of Bengalese society. *On this head, a distinguished member* of the British Parliament communicates to a friend in this City, a fact worth noting: "*Very large numbers of the Bengal Sepoys*," he writes, "were recruited in Oude. These men, before DALHOUSIE's annexation, were accustomed, on leaving our service, to ask for almost any piece of land they liked, get their claims backed by our President at Lucknow, and so, *perfas aut nefas*, simply obtain what they wanted. All this, of course, has ceased since Oude became ours, and the men did not like the change, naturally enough.

There is reason, too, to suppose that greatly exaggerated accounts of the disasters of England in the Russian war had been circulated in India, and the infernal atrocities perpetrated by the Sepoys were deliberately devised for the purpose of degrading the English Power in the eyes of the native populations. This effect has not been produced, it would appear, out of the range of the Sepoy successes, and the advent of the avenging host will speedily disabuse the Sepoys themselves, as well as the breathless millions who have been the spectators of their fiendish proceedings, of a notion as dear to the Asiatic heart as it would be deadly to the English dominion, were it not annihilated by the tremendous realities of the British bayonet and the British cannon. Tedious as the work may be, and terrible as tedious, which England has now to do in the *East, it will assuredly be done, and the civilized* world will applaud the doing. For whatever may be the political merits of a conflict *between a barbaric and a civilized people*, the national sympathies of mankind, which include the future as well as the present, and the fortunes of the race as well as the fate of individuals, must always be given to the superior, not because of his greater strength, but because of his superiority. The dying OCEOLA in his dungeon must awaken our generous interest, and the rapacious direction of the East India Company may well deserve our stern condemnation; but our prayers and our good wishes in the hour of battle must go with the American, and not with the Seminole; with the heroic defenders of Lucknow and the avengers of Cawnpore, not with the perjured ruffians of Meerut, or the infamous assassins of Bithoor.

The New English Divorce Bill.

That singularly solemn ass, "the British public," is never weary of proclaiming the merits of British morality, and of chanting the praises of the British home. From the Land's End to John o' Groat's, a strong faith prevails that outside of the four seas that girdle Britain, marriage is a mockery, and domestic bliss a lost Arcadian dream. This faith is not confined to the bosoms of the "bitterly virtuous Lady Sarahs" and the "bland Mr. Pecksniffs" of British society. It is almost as universal as respect for the peerage, and coextensive with the national love of malt liquor.

The cockney cabman who delights in the dissipations of Cremorne, and the rustic Philemon who bangs his Baucis with a flail, are just as firmly persuaded that the British hearth is the favorite snuggery of Hymen, and that the British teapot knows no tempests of conjugal discord, as are the Exeter-Hall philanthropist, who points his appeals against the Sunday music in the Parks with a handsome parallel between Paris and Gomorrah, and the Quarterly Reviewer who argues from WIELAND's Oberon and GOETHE's "Elective Affinities," to the social depravity of the whole Teutonic race.

Now we do not mean to cast any contempt upon the private morality of Great Britain as contrasted with the Continental nations of Europe or with our own people. We believe that the domestic virtues flourish among a certain portion of the middle and the upper classes of English society into a life at least as luxuriant and as beautiful as they attain in any other country. We are sure that the tone of English literature, which is mainly addressed to this particular section of the British public, indicates not merely a canting homage to the pretences, but a substantial reverence for the realities, of home life and of personal discipline. But at the same time we cannot shut our eyes to the evidence of *facts* which go to prove that the average domestic morality of the population of Great Britain, taken *en masse*, by no means warrants the declaimers of Exeter Hall and the orators of the British dinner table in their extravagant eulogies upon the British home. No man who has been at all familiar with the populations of Continental Europe can for an instant permit the claim of superior private morality for the lower classes or for the fashionable aristocracies of Britain over the corresponding orders of French or German or Italian society to pass unchallenged. The peasantry of Norfolk and Dorset, the manufacturers of Lancaster and Lanarkshire, the laboring myriads of London, out-do in the details of their daily life all that EUGENE SUE has invented or PARENT-DUCHATELET described of Parisian and provincial vice in France.

And although we incline to the conviction that the system of home education adopted by the better classes of Great Britain ought to produce on the whole more satisfactory results of character among the daughters of those classes than the conventual training of France or the boarding-school system of the United States, still the records of British criminality in regard to the relations of private life in the most respectable ranks, do not vindicate for the British female so high a relative superiority as it would have been reasonable to expect. And the history and character of the new Divorce Bill which has just been passed by the British Parliament, and has received the sanction of Her Majesty, do certainly reveal a most extraordinary obliquity of moral perceptions on the part of the legislators of the United Kingdom, of whom it is surely fair to conclude that they represent, if not the average capacity, at least the average respectability of Great Britain.

This bill was introduced by the Government of Lord PALMERSTON, as a measure of the boldest and most reformatory character. It has been fought at every step of its passage by a bevy of peers and bishops in the Upper House, and by a phalanx of conservative heroes in the Commons. Its erection into the dignity of a law is regarded by the Quar[illegible] and the Bishop of Oxford [illegible] of England's Sovereign; and the lamentations *uttered by the Prelate, in particular*, over its triumphant advance were so loud and so lugubrious, that it is probable his Lordship sincerely regrets his recent escape from a railway disaster as the loss of an admirable opportunity of deliverance from the evil to come. Yet what are the features of this portentous bill?

It is simply a bill to provide for the extension to all classes of the British public of those facilities of divorce which have been heretofore confined to the wealthy and the powerful. Up to the present time the injured British husband has been forced to seek redress for his wrong in the shape of pecuniary compensation for his wife's honor, and his own, before a court of justice, and relief from an intolerable bond before the House of Lords. Of the miserable history compressed into this brief statement, what imagination can afford us an adequate idea! Yet so demoralized by the force of prescription is the "collective wisdom" of Britain, that the attempt to remove a damning disgrace from British jurisprudence, and to afford a righteous and honorable redress to respectable Englishmen and Englishwomen smarting under the bitterest of wrongs, was denounced as a kind of treason to the State. The bill was assailed with an antic fury of texts and quotations by almost the whole Episcopal bench, the new Bishop of London alone, Dr. TAIT, making himself very honorably conspicuous among his brethren by the powerful and temperate support which he gave to the measure. In the House of Commons the opposition was less ferociously sustained than in the Lords, Mr. GLADSTONE being the most notable defender of the indecencies and inconsistencies of the old law.

Yet this Bill, of which the history is so discreditable to British legislation, and the passage of which is justly regarded in England as a *victory of progress*, is of such a character that it would be scouted in any assembly of decent Americans as an outrage upon the one sex and an insult to the other. It has indeed surrounded the proprietary rights of women with some frail barriers—it has done away with the scandals of the suit for criminal conversation, and has abolished the insufferable caste distinctions of the old system. But while it attempts to make adultery a crime, it stultifies that attempt by a provision to the effect that when both parties are proved guilty of that crime *neither shall be punished, and it denies to the wife of an adulterous husband the divorce which is conceded to the husband of an adulterous wife.*

That six hundred Englishmen claiming to be honest men and gentlemen should have permitted the introduction into their presence of a proposition so revolting and so unjust, would hardly be credible if we were not forced to believe the further abomination that by a majority of their number *that proposition was adopted.* Nor are we left in doubt as to the motives of this proceeding. For when a member objected to the introduction of a clause equalizing the relief of divorce to both sexes by asking "If this clause were adopted, *I should like to know how many married men there would be in this House?*" he was answered with "roars of laughter." Here, then, we have the testimony of six hundred and odd English gentlemen, that Englishmen of consideration do not regard the habitual violation of the marriage contract by a husband as a serious offence, coupled with the tacit confession that such habitual violation is generally prevalent in the higher ranks of English society. Of the force of this testimony and of the sincerity of this confession, we have the further and irrefragable evidence that a measure embodying both was passed to a law by the gentlemen aforesaid, and by them presented to the royal lady who represents the sovereignty of England, she, in her turn affixing her signature to a bill which bestows a more than Eastern license upon her own husband and her sons!

To eulogize the "domestic morals" of Britain in the face of such facts as these, must somewhat severely tax the brazen audacity of the bells of Bow themselves!

SUBSIDENCE OF THE PANIC.—There is one good thing about a panic, and especially a financial panic; from the very nature of the phenomenon it cannot last long. Panics never become chronic, and if they are mischievous in their effects, they are soon over. The financial *panic of the present season* reached *its culminating point last week*, and the subsidence is now very perceptibly felt. As the *commercial community begin to look coolly* about them, they discover that there was not so much cause for alarm as they had suspected. The change for the better has already commenced; but it will require a long time of prudent and practical effort to recover from the harm done during the past fortnight of excitement and alarm in the commercial world.

CALIFORNIA POLITICS.—The last advices from California announce that Hon. EDWARD STANLY, the Republican nominee for Governor, had also received the nomination of the Settlers' Convention. As the Settler interest is large and influential, Mr. S. cannot fail to poll a very strong vote. The Democratic Party, as is well known, is very much divided, the Broderick wing being lukewarm towards, if not actually hostile to, the success of JOHN B. WELLER, the nominee of their own Convention. Should there be any serious defection from Mr. W., Mr. STANLY may be elected, although the chances certainly favor his opponent. Mr. S. is a native of North Carolina, and has served that State in Congress with marked ability, as a Whig Representative. Always conservative, and opposed to the extension of Slavery, as well as to political abolitionism, he has the confidence equally of Northern and Southern men in California—notwithstanding his position as nominee of the Republican Party.

THREE YOUNG LADIES DROWNED.—The family of Mr. DUDLEY BARTLETT, of Poughkeepsie, learned on Saturday that Miss ANNA BARTLETT, of Poughkeepsie, Miss SARAH D. OTIS, and Miss HARRIET HUNT, of Ellenville, were drowned while bathing at Napanock, Ulster Co. The report was unfortunately true. Miss BARTLETT was on a visit at Ellenville, and on Friday she and three others strolled into the woods, taking their dinners with them. In the afternoon it was proposed that they should take a bath, but one of the young ladies declined, and went home. The other three then started for a bathe, and after entering the water, went beyond their depth, and were drowned. The remains of Miss BARTLETT were brought to Poughkeepsie on Saturday and buried on Sunday.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A man, whose name is unknown, fell from the top of a new building in Third-avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, to the ground, and fractured his skull in a serious manner, besides breaking his thigh. He was taken up and removed to Bellevue Hospital by the Twenty-first Precinct Police.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

From Washington.

MR. BENTON IMPROVING—RESIGNATION OF JUDGE BOWLIN—DECISIONS BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, &C.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 15.

Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON continues to improve, and is now considered past danger.

Judge BOWLIN has resigned his office as Minister to Bogota.

Second-Assistant Postmaster DUNDAS has gone to New-York, on business connected with the institution of the California overland mail.

The Secretary of the Treasury, on appeal, has reversed the decision of the Collector of New-York, who assessed duty of 24 instead of 19 per centum on colored or printed flannels. The fact of their being colored or printed does not change their character as known in trade, nor remove them from the schedule in which flannels are provided for especially.

The Secretary, on appeal, has also reversed the decision of the same Collector, who imposed 24 instead of 19 per centum on checked flannels. That they are checked and a larger nap raised on them than ordinary does not change their distinctive character of flannels.

In another case the Secretary says: "In estimating the foreign character of wool, with reference to its exemption from liability to duty, the appraisers can determine such value independently of the invoice, by prices current and other reliable means of information of the value of the article in foreign markets, such as they employ in ascertaining the foreign values of other staple articles of import."

The Financial Troubles.

FAILURE OF DAVIS, SUTHAM, DURON & CO.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 15.

The exchange and banking office of Messrs. DAVIS, SUTHAM, DURON & CO., of this city, closed their doors to-day.

SUSPENSION OF C. H. STONE & CO.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 15.

Messrs. C. H. STONE & Co., hardware merchants of this city, suspended payment yesterday on account of the failure of Messrs. CONANT, DEMING & Co., of New-York.

PARTIAL SUSPENSION OF THE GEORGETOWN BANK OF COMMERCE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 15.

A sudden and heavy run caused the partial suspension, to-day, of the Georgetown Bank of Commerce, but it redeemed its issues and paid each of its depositors as were ready. It is supposed that the stockholders will resume in a few days, as it is represented that they are able, and that they will protect the Bank. The run was also kept up on most of the private bankers, but all demands having been promptly met, the excitement subsided before the closing hour.

From Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS—ARREST FOR DEFRAUDING THE REVENUE—THE AMERICAN ENGINE CO., NO. 6, ETC.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 15.

The first open-air meeting of the campaign was held this evening in State-street, by the Democrats. A band of music was present, fireworks were displayed, and addresses delivered by Col. C. G. WALKER and other prominent speakers to a numerous audience.

GEORGE S. ABRAHAMS, a Custom-House broker, and special agent for BARNUM BROTHERS, was arrested to-day charged with forging invoices, thereby defrauding the United States Revenue. It is alleged that he altered the figures of the invoices to swear to their correctness at the Custom-House, and, after the duties were paid, restored them. The goods were then sent to New-York importers, who paid the bills, he pocketing the difference.

American Engine Company No. 6, of New-York, are receiving the attentions of the Firemen of Roxbury, and spent the day at Cambridge today.

The Democratic State Convention takes place in this city to-morrow.

Marine Disasters.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 15.

The steamer *Wm. Jenkins*, from Boston, arrived here to-night, and reports a heavy gale in the bay on Sunday, Monday and last night. She passed to anchor the steamer *Caledonia*, from Charleston, having been run into the previous night. She had got her propeller foul with her hawser and would proceed as soon as clear. She reported having on board the engineer and fireman of the steamer *Norfolk*, sunk in a gale, and that the remainder of the officers and crew of the *Norfolk* were on board the steamer *Joseph Whitney*, hence for Boston on Saturday. The *Norfolk* is supposed to belong to New-York, (may be the city of Norfolk).

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 15.

We have New-Orleans papers of the 9th inst., containing late advices from Texas.

Judge HEMPHILL and Gov. PEASE were candidates for the United States Senate.

The Houston *Telegraph*, of the 4th inst., states that cotton picking was actively progressing, and that more cotton would be raised this year in Texas than in any previous year. It also states that the sugar crop will not be over three-quarters of the usual average.

The Mobile *Register* states that $150,000 have been raised in Georgia for WALKER to make a new descent on Nicaragua.

Fire in Keokuk, Iowa.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 15.

A private letter from Keokuk, Iowa, states that a fire occurred there on the evening of the 11th inst., which destroyed over $100,000 worth of property. The principal sufferers are WOODMAN & TAYLOR, McCOURY & PAGE, and Messrs. BURNS, [illegible], McLEARING and HUSBAND. The amount of insurance is not stated.

Large Robbery.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Sept. 15.

A trunk containing $10,000, belonging to the Worcester County Bank, Blackstone, was stolen from the conductor's safe in the care of the New Thompson Railroad, this afternoon. The Bank offers $1,000 reward for the recovery of the money and detection of the thieves.

Maine State Election.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Sept. 15.

Returns from 175 towns give MORRILL, Republican, 32,000 votes; SMITH, Democrat, 26,000; Republican majority, 6,000. The same towns last year gave HAMLIN 43,234, WELLS 26,039, PATTEN 4,000—a Republican majority of 13,194—thus showing a net Republican loss this year of 6,174.

Death of a Clergyman.

UTICA, Tuesday, Sept. 15.

Rev. PIERRE A. PROAL, D. D., long Secretary of the Diocesan Convention of Western New-York, died here last night, aged 61 years.

Arrival of the Empire City at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Sept. 15.

The steamship *Empire City*, from New-Orleans *via* Havana the 8th inst., and bound to New-York, with 66 passengers, put in here to-day for coal. She has experienced a succession of heavy gales and received some slight damage. All her passengers and crew are well. She brings no news of importance.

Disaster to the Bark Lacona.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 15.

The bark *Lacona*, hence for Boston, sprung a leak in the bay to-day. She was towed back to port, and will have to discharge her cargo, and go on the railway for repairs. Her cargo consists of flour and corn.

MUSICAL FESTIVAL AT BINGHAMTON.—A large gathering of teachers of music, singers, and the lovers of harmony generally, is expected at Binghamton, N. Y., on the occasion of a Musical Festival appointed there for the 22d of this month, to continue four days, under the conductorship of WM. B. BRADBURY, of this City, assisted by Mr. G. W. BRADBURY and Miss MARIA S. BRAINARD. It will doubtless be a joyful and harmonious occasion. Another and similar Festival is to be held at Milford, Otsego County, on the 5th of October. These Musical Festivals are becoming quite popular in various parts of the country. Mr. BRADBURY has engagements for the present time until mid-Winter, some as far West as Iowa and Wisconsin.

[illegible]

QUARANTINE REMOVAL.

Majority and Minority Reports of the Commissioners—Answer of Governor King—Another Effort to be Made to Procure Sandy Hook.

The public anxiety to know what turn affairs would take in the matter of the proposed removal of the Quarantine station, will be relieved to a great extent by the perusal of the following official documents. They consist of a report from Messrs. Hall and Bowne, a minority report from Mr. Benson, and the answer and recommendation of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Comptroller, upon the whole subject.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE QUARANTINE STATION, NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 3, 1857.

To His Excellency John A. King, Governor; Hon. Henry R. Selden, Lieutenant-Governor; Hon. Lorenzo Burrows, Comptroller:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned Commissioners, under an act passed March 6, 1857, entitled "An act for the removal of the Quarantine Station," have the honor to report:

That in accordance with the 21st section of said law, we have fulfilled so much of our duty as is prescribed in said section, and it now remains for us to determine on a site for a permanent Quarantine.

Before recommending a plan for such an establishment, we desire to call your attention to certain facts bearing upon the question which must necessarily be considered in connection with it. Though the necessity for the removal of Quarantine had induced Legislation prior to this, the prevalence of yellow fever in the port of New-York during the Summer of 1856 was more immediately the cause of the passage of the law under which we are acting; the people of the entire State were thoroughly aroused to a sense of danger [illegible] from the calamities of that season; and the Legislature of 1857 expressed the almost unanimous popular will in passing a law for the removal of the Quarantine Station.

In obedience to this general demand, the undersigned, who were appointed to carry the said law into effect, at once called upon the authorities of the State of New-Jersey, with a view to obtain Sandy Hook for the purpose of removing the Quarantine station to that point. The time allowed for making such application was but about ten working days before the adjournment of the New-Jersey Legislature. As you are already aware, that application was refused.

Notwithstanding this refusal (which to us was quite sufficient to show a decided objection to our application by the people as well as the authorities of that State) it was our intention to have renewed that application during the coming Winter, trusting that even if again unsuccessful, we should at least be enabled to satisfy the people of this State that our attempts to carry out what we believed to be the general wish, that is to say, a removal of Quarantine to Sandy Hook, had been persistent and earnest.

But another Summer has passed, and without a recurrence of the fearful scenes of last season. This fact has been taken advantage of by sundry influential parties whose interest is largely involved in the retention of Quarantine at its present site, and we are well advised that this providential immunity from danger during the past season will be seized upon by the said parties and used as a pretext for the defeat of either past or future legislation in the State of New-York or New-Jersey on the subject of Quarantine removal; and thus it will be seen that no course is left open to secure the interests of the masses of the people, and protect the State of New-York against imported disease, but to make the best use in our power of the means at present at our disposal and found within the limits of this State.

After a careful examination of the various points in the waters of this State which are at all available for our purpose, we have determined to recommend to your favorable consideration the plan of making one or more acres of land upon the shoal in Sandy Hook Bay, known and described on the chart of the Harbor Commissioners as "Old Orchard Shoal."

It may be well here to enumerate the various points to which our attention has been called, in order to compare them with the site selected. First in prominence is Coney Island, which is an extensive sand-bar running far out into the lower bay, and apparently sufficiently isolated for Quarantine purposes. But there are two good reasons (one of which is absolutely controlling) why Coney Island cannot be used as a site for Quarantine. In the first place, it is but slightly further removed from the cities of New-York and Brooklyn than the present station, and labors under the disadvantage of having a direct land communication with the latter city.

Thus, it will be seen, that in the event of the appearance of a dangerous epidemic at Coney Island, [illegible] would not be relieved. Indeed, the direct intercourse by land between Coney Island and Brooklyn would seem to render the former a more dangerous place both in theory and reality, than the present site. But were these objections invalid, a more serious one exists in the fact that no title can be obtained to the property, which belongs to the people of the town of Gravesend, and as we are informed by counsel, is inalienable, except by consent of every citizen of the town, a thing impossible of attainment.

The next place to which our attention has been turned is a bar on the northeastern extremity of the "West Bank," and immediately adjoining the ship channel. This bar is bare at low tide, and is about equi-distant from Staten Island and Coney Island, being about two miles from either shore. To establish a Quarantine here would require the formation of at least ten acres of land, as there is no available adjunct, which could be used in part for the purposes of a Quarantine, and the cost of this work, as well as its contiguity to the City of New-York, places it out of reach for our purpose.

The shoal known as the "Dry Romer" is believed to be within the waters of New-York, and is also partly bare at low tide, but its site is so exposed, (being open to the full sweep of the ocean,) that we do not believe it possible to construct there any work which would be durable. Indeed, we have here the light of experience, the experiment of making land upon this bar having been attempted by the United States Government and signally failed, one storm sweeping away bodily the result of a season's labor, and the expenditure of a very large sum of money.

This comprises the list of shoals in our waters, available in whole or in part for Quarantine purposes. We have given the "Old Orchard Shoal" the preference, for the following reasons: In the first place, it is directly in front of, and contiguous to, the anchorage ground, which we have established in the lower Bay, for vessels under Quarantine, (and which the experience of this season has demonstrated to be a good and safe Summer anchorage,) and, secondly, it is so far protected from the swell of the ocean, by the extension of Sandy Hook, opposite to it, as to insure the safety of any structures which may be made upon it. It is sufficiently far from the shore of Staten Island (two miles) to afford security against the spread of imported disease, and near enough to the temporary station at Seguine's Point to admit of the residence of the Health Officer, and his employes, &c., at that point, and their easy and uninterrupted communication with the hospitals, warehouses, &c., proposed to be erected on the "Old Orchard Shoal." Moreover, we believe that, by thus uniting the two stations to the extent above indicated, we can complete the removal of the Quarantine station within the means appropriated for that purpose. Many of the patients now sent to the Marine Hospital at Tompkinsville, belong of right on Ward's Island, (see part 1st, chapter 14, of the Revised Statutes, as amended and modified by the subsequent acts of the Legislature, Title 4th, Article 1st, Section 9th.) Should this provision of law be duly enforced, it is quite evident that a limited space of land, constructed as proposed on this shoal, will, with the proposed connection at Seguine's Point, furnish all the necessary accommodations for the removal of the Quarantine.

At a future day a moderate additional appropriation will suffice to make sufficient land on this shoal, whereon to remove the entire Quarantine establishment, thus accomplishing that great desideratum—perfect isolation.

We now propose to notice such objections as are urged with seeming plausibility against this site. In the first place it is contended that the lower Bay does not furnish a safe Winter anchorage.

While admitting in part the force of this argument we find no difficulty in answering it. For the purposes of a Winter Quarantine, it is not necessary to have an anchorage in the lower Bay. Vessels can anchor in the inner Bay in Winter without detriment to the public health. For the matter of official inspection or supervision, we beg to refer to our former report to your honorable body, wherein we suggested that a deputy Health Officer be stationed at Tompkinsville, to see that no deception was practiced by masters of vessels or pilots in regard to the healthiness of vessels. The same deputy can easily supervise vessels at the upper anchorage during the Winter, as is now done.

Again it is urged that the "Old Orchard Shoal" is out of the beaten track of vessels entering the port. Admitting this, we reply that healthy vessels (and this comprises, according to the Health Officer's statements to us, nineteen-twentieths of the shipping coming here,) need not leave that track, but may proceed directly to the City of New-York, subject only to visitation at Tompkinsville, in order to ascertain the truth or falsity of the master's statement. It can make none or but little difference to vessels subject to a lengthy quarantine whether they are sent a few miles from their course or not. Another adverse argument is, that there is not sufficient depth of water at or near "Old Orchard Shoal" for vessels to lie to and discharge cargo. In answer to this we have to say that we do not expect to furnish greater advantages to shipping in the new Quarantine than they at present enjoy. Indeed, we do not think it possible even at Sandy Hook to accommodate them as at present. But it will be seen that we can easily construct a pier on the "Old Orchard Shoal" which will enable a vessel not drawing over fifteen feet of water to lay to at and discharge cargo. Larger vessels must necessarily employ lighters, as they invariably have to do now, when obliged to unload at Quarantine. But one more objection has been heard—that is, the difficulty of communication by the Health Officer with the station on "Old Orchard Shoal" and the vessels at anchor in either the Winter or Summer anchorage as proposed.

The answer to this is, that the removal of Quarantine to any point in the Lower Bay will necessarily involve the use of a steam vessel by the Health Officer; with this provision a mile or two more or less is a matter of but little consequence. Believing that we have fairly and candidly answered all the seeming objections to the acceptance of the site proposed, we have but to add a few words on the general reasons which have inclined us to recommend the above site for a permanent Quarantine, and we respectfully leave the matter, gentlemen, in your hands. We think we have demonstrated the feasibility of our project, its propriety and its advantages. It may not be amiss for us to add a few words more, touching the necessity of its adoption, if we would avoid an entire failure in our attempt and that of the last Legislature to remove Quarantine. We have before alluded to a powerful interest combined to defeat this removal. So long as we are idle, and permit the Quarantine establishment to remain at its present site, this interest will oppose any removal whatever, even that to Sandy Hook; and under such circumstances we can scarcely expect a favorable hearing from New-Jersey, which can reasonably refuse an application which meets with hostility at home. But the result of such a removal as this report contemplates, will be to enlist that interest on the side of removal to the Hook.

In other words, we believe that while Sandy Hook is the best place in the harbor for a Quarantine site, it cannot be had so long as the present convenient and easily accessible station is retained. A removal to the lower bay will, in our judgment, eventually unite all interests in obtaining Sandy Hook, and such union will (in our opinion) be successful.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. HALL,
O. BOWNE, } Commissioners.

To George Hall, Egbert Benson, O. Bowne, Esqs., Commissioners for the removal of the Quarantine Station:

GENTLEMEN: We have read and considered with such care as the great importance of the subject demanded, the reports of the majority and minority of the Board of the Commissioners, for the removal of the Quarantine Station, in relation to a new site for such Station.

The subject is of great difficulty. Past experience has demonstrated the necessity of removing the Quarantine to some point more distant than the present from the dense population which now surrounds it, to render it effective of the object for which it was instituted; and although such removal will subject the commerce of New-York, in some degree, to inconvenience and increased burdens, yet such sacrifices are clearly demanded for the protection of the lives and health of the population in and adjacent to the City of New-York.

The new station should be the best which nature has placed within our reach so as to render any future change unnecessary.

Its indispensable requisites are such isolation as not to endanger the health of a contiguous population.

Dimensions adequate to the possible wants of a greatly increased commerce, which it is but reasonable to anticipate for that favored port; so as to provide for the comfort not only of the unfortunate sick, but of the almost equally unfortunate well, whom a regard for the public safety condemns to confinement often at the end of a tedious voyage.

Storage for infected cargoes, easily accessible to vessels, and so remote from the Hospitals as to render the latter secure against the communication of infection from such cargoes. Safe and convenient anchorage for all detained vessels.

We are satisfied that Sandy Hook combines these advantages in a much greater degree than any place within the jurisdiction of New-York, and, although our efforts, thus far, to induce New-Jersey to cede to us that point, (deemed nearly valueless for any other purpose,) we are not willing to relinquish the hope of ultimately obtaining it, through the generosity of the Government and people of that State. It is not the interest of New-York alone that is to be promoted by such cession, but, to a greater or less extent, that of every commercial State and country whose vessels enter that port. It is the design of New-York, as it is unquestionably her duty, to make the most ample provision in her power for the health and comfort of all, and especially of the sick who come within her waters, and are subject to Quarantine regulations; and we cannot but hope that New-Jersey will second her efforts in that respect, so far as can be done without a sacrifice of her material interests.

The title to the lands of Sandy Hook, which would be required for a Quarantine station, is, as we understand, vested in the General Government, and has been tendered to this State by that Government. We desire, therefore, to obtain from New-Jersey only the right of extending our Quarantine regulations over the territory thus offered to us.

These considerations, together with the suggestions contained in the minority report, have induced us to withhold, for the present, our approval of the recommendations of the majority.

Should it be finally settled that the desired grant cannot be obtained from New-Jersey, it will, doubtless, become necessary either to establish the Quarantine permanently at Seguin's Point, or to adopt the recommendation of the Commissioners, and make the requisite structures upon the shoals in the lower bay described by them, there being no other known place suitable for the purpose, which cannot be obtained within the limits of this State.

We have visited and examined the buildings and structures, erected by the Commissioners at Seguin's Point in pursuance of the first section of the act for the removal of Quarantine, for "the temporary accommodation of persons arriving in the port of New-York, sick with yellow fever or other pestilential disease, until the Quarantine shall be removed," and, also, the place in Sandy Hook Bay assigned by them in pursuance of the same section, for the detention of vessels having on board persons sick with such fever or pestilential disease, and we approve of the action of the Commissioners in these respects.

The accommodations provided at Seguine's Point are very inadequate as a general Quarantine for the port of New-York, but we believe them adequate to the purpose designed by the section referred to.

That section demands erections for temporary accommodations of those *actually sick with yellow fever or other pestilential diseases*, leaving all other persons arriving in infected vessels to be provided for so long as safety might require their detention, at the present Quarantine. Thus limited, we believe the erections adequate and suitable for the purpose, and the best which the amount appropriated to that object enabled the Commissioners to provide, the whole appropriation having been expended, and we think judiciously, in what has been done. Fortunately, the season in which it was expected that such temporary accommodations might be required has passed with little or no occasion for their use; and before the return of a similar season, ample time will be given for the erection of increased accommodations, should they be required.

More commodious and convenient quarters for the physician and necessary attendants at the temporary hospitals would have existed, if the fine building which stood upon the premises when selected and purchased had been allowed to remain there; but the want created by its lawless destruction has been reasonably supplied by the house near the premises, secured by the Commissioners for the residence of the physician.

It is doubtful whether the provision in the statute requiring the physician to reside within the quarantine inclosure applies to this erection for temporary use; but if it does, the house referred to would doubtless be regarded as part of quarantine inclosure for that purpose.

The furnishing of the hospital beyond what has been done, we suppose is within the powers of the Commissioners of Emigration; and that the care and maintenance of the buildings hereafter will devolve upon them, the statute vesting in them, for the use of the State, the title of all buildings used for quarantine purposes.

(Signed) JOHN A. KING,
HENRY R. SELDEN,
L. BURROWS.

ALBANY, Sept. 12, 1857.

MINORITY REPORT.

To the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller of the State:

The undersigned, one of the Commissioners under the act entitled "An Act for the removal of the Quarantine Station," passed March 6, 1857, non-concurring in the report presented to you by his associate Commissioners on the evening of the 5th inst., and disagreeing with them entirely in the conclusions at which they have arrived, as understood by him from said report, avails himself of the opportunity of presenting his views on the very important question submitted to you for your approval under said act.

The undersigned deems it unnecessary to notice so much of the report as refers to the action of the Board, or its views as to different sites in the lower bay; the very able report of the advisory counsel to the Commissioners on Harbor Encroachments, shows conclusively, to the minds of the undersigned, their advantages and disadvantages for Quarantine purposes, and he seeks for no better judgment on the subject than that given by General TOTTEN, Chief-Engineer, A. D. BACHE, of the Coast Survey, and Commander DAVIS, of the United States Army.

And he will now proceed to show what he understands to be the proposed plan of his associates, and the site they have selected for a permanent Quarantine, and to which, when the structures, buildings, hospitals, &c., are completed and prepared for occupation, and not before, the present establishment is to be removed, and when so removed the present lands, &c., are to become vested in the Commissioners of the Land Office and prepared for sale. From the report he understands that his associates recommend the making of one or more acres of land upon the Shoal in Sandy Hook Bay, known as "Old Orchard Shoal," for the purpose of erecting thereon hospitals, warehouses, &c., and uniting this with the temporary station at Seguine's Point, distant about four miles, which is judged by them near enough to it to admit the residence of the Health Officer and his employes, &c.; and this is the site selected by a majority of the Commissioners, and submitted for your examination and approval. Against this plan he most strenuously objects, and against its approval by your honorable body he most respectfully protests.

The undersigned objects to the making of land, or in other words, constructing a block on "Old Orchard Shoal" as a site for either hospitals or warehouses.

First, on the score of cost. From the best information he has obtained, he believes that a piece of land, or a block, as proposed to be made on that shoal, exposed as it is, to the easterly gales and to the sweep of the ocean, would require the greatest solidity of construction, and an elevation of at least fifteen feet above usual high water, and to insure it from those gales breaking over and submerging it, and from the effects of the spray, an elevation of thirty feet above ordinary *high water is estimated by pilots and others as necessary*, which of course would render it a costly work, and far beyond the appropriation at the command of the Board of Quarantine Commissioners, and he is decidedly of opinion that no action should be had, if its construction is approved, until submitted to the judgment of competent Marine Engineers, as to its cost and utility.

It will be perceived that the undersigned differs with his associates, as to the "Old Orchard Shoal" being protected from the swell of the ocean by the extension of Sandy Hook opposite to it, so as to insure the safety of any structure which may be made upon it as seen looking at the map of the Coast Survey. It will be readily perceived, that it is immediately open to the easterly gales, and exposed to the full sweep of the ocean, and although not in any close proximity to it, as the "Dry Romer," on which they allege "the light of experience has shown the impossibility of constructing any work which would be durable," by mistake placing the attempt on the "Dry Romer" instead of "Flynn's Knoll," yet equally open and exposed.

Second—If erected, it would be valueless for the intended purpose, not being accessible at all times, having no safe anchorage for vessels adjoining thereto, or indeed within considerable distance, as the place designated for a quarantine anchorage is only intended for the Summer months, during the prevalence of yellow fever, and is too much exposed to be a safe anchorage at other seasons, and not an anchorage for vessels when discharging cargo into lighters, as the swell of the ocean will prevent it for most of the time, and the same reason would prevent the delivery at the block on the shoal, if not precluded by the necessary height of the structure and the shoalness of the water. The undersigned might also add the distance from the establishment at Seguine's Point rendering it impossible for the Health Officer and others to perform the duties enjoined on them, and which difficulty would be much increased during the stormy and Winter months. He will not enlarge on this head. As to making the temporary establishment at Seguine's Point a part of a permanent establishment, in connection with the experiment of the block on "Old Orchard Shoal," the undersigned is equally opposed.

Although he was in favor of making it a temporary Quarantine, it was more because he was led to believe no other site could be obtained for the purpose, for immediate use, and, notwithstanding all the difficulties, he yet thinks a better could not have been procured, but, in his judgment, as a permanent site, and to which the present establishment could be removed, it does not possess any of the essential requisites, although most eligibly situated for many purposes. Salubrious in its position, exposed in front to the southerly breezes, and protected in the rear from the northern blast, it has many advantages—but for the proposed purpose they are counterbalanced by disadvantages. It has no safe anchorage for all Quarantine purposes, within any reasonable distance, say three or four miles, (and that only for Summer months,) depending on the water required. Infected and other goods could not be landed, except by distant lighterage, and to be delivered by a still more distant one. The Health or Boarding Officer, distant from his residence, or, as proposed in the report, to remedy the objection, a separate establishment to be provided at an additional cost—and although the situation is now sufficiently isolated, yet in a very short time it will be surrounded by a population clamorous for another removal, and another situation will have to be provided for the security of the great population which the laws on the subject intend to protect.

The undersigned will not further enlarge on his reasons for dissent to the report of his associates, or to allude further to it, deeming it unnecessary for a right understanding of the question before you.

The undersigned frankly confesses that his great desire since his appointment has been to obtain from our sister State, New-Jersey, the necessary jurisdiction for Quarantine purposes, of that portion of Sandy Hook, agreed upon this condition to be conveyed by the United States to the State of New-York, and thus by a coöperation of the two States, establish a Quarantine alike honorable, beneficial, and enduring to both States, and which he doubts not if properly negotiated for, can be arranged on terms mutually beneficial. In conclusion, the undersigned begs leave to call the attention of your honorable body to the Act of 6th of March, particularly to sections 2, 3, and 5, and to examine if the proposed site answers to the requirements of the law under which the Board of Commissioners and your honorable body act, and to the memorial on which the action of the Legislature was based, hereto annexed for easy reference, and he most respectfully submits the above to your consideration.

EGBERT BENSON.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1857.

THE NEVISINK TRAGEDY.

Trial of James P. Donnelly for the Murder of Alfred S. Moses.

We give below a report of the proceedings yesterday morning in the trial of JAMES P. DONNELLY, charged with the murder of ALFRED S. MOSES, on the 1st day of August last, at the Sea-view House, Nevisink, N. J. The trial takes place at Freehold, the county town of Monmouth County, in which Nevisink is situated. The Court of Oyer and Terminer in New-Jersey is constituted somewhat differently from the same tribunal in this State. It is composed of a Judge of the Supreme Court, presiding, and three Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, associated with him. The prisoner, accompanied by his father and two sisters, sat beside his counsel during the proceedings yesterday. The accused is a young man, about 26 years of age.

Hon. WILLIAM L. DAYTON, Attorney-General of New-Jersey, and JOEL PARKER, Esq., District-Attorney, are conducting the prosecution; Ex-Governor WILLIAM PENNINGTON and JAMES P. BRADLEY, Esq., of Newark, and A. C. MCLEAN, Esq., of Freehold, are engaged for the defence. The trial, of course, excites a great deal of attention; the Court-room was crowded with spectators yesterday. It is probable the trial will consume the entire week.

MONMOUTH COUNTY OYER AND TERMINER.—SEPT. 15.

Before Hon. Judges Vredenburgh, Throckmorton, Forman, and Gifford.

The People vs. James P. Donnelly.—The Court was opened at 10 A. M. The names of the jurors impanneled having been called, the prisoner and jurors were directed to stand up, and the Clerk informed the accused of his right of challenge. The Clerk then proceeded to call the panel, and, after twenty jurors had been peremptorily challenged and set aside on the part of the defence, and three served in the same way by the State, the following Jury was finally chosen:

JOHN VANDERVEER, Foreman.
O. H. Applegate, James Croxson, Wm. Lefferson,
James A. Herbert, Jacob S. Rue, Benjamin Pullen,
James M. Allger, Abr'm. H. Morris, James Thompson,
Gilbert Schenck, Jonathan C. Croxson.

The District-Attorney, at 11½ o'clock, arose and stated that it was his desire not to enter into the evidence for the defence until after the recess, having had no opportunity to talk with the witnesses who had arrived in the morning. He then read to the Jury the indictment against the prisoner. This document is very lengthy, containing five counts, and charges the prisoner with effecting the death of ALFRED S. MOSES in divers ways.

The District-Attorney then briefly addressed the Jury. He said the indictment just read charged the prisoner with a murder committed on the first day of August, at a place within the jurisdiction of that Court. They were to try the prisoner upon this charge, and to dismiss from their minds all bias and prejudice; to decide in accordance with the evidence and the truth alone. The prisoner was a stranger among them, but they would not, on that account, fail to extend to him the same justice that they would give to any other. But neither would they, on that account, be more lenient to him. The District-Attorney sketched the history of the acquaintance of the prisoner and the deceased. They were, he said, in the habit of gaming together, at the Sea-View House; DONNELLY had money belonging to the deceased; most of it he had squandered at play; thus matters stood at daylight on Saturday, the 1st of August; between the hours of 5 and 6 on the morning of that day the cry of "murder" was heard in the hotel; a man in his night-clothes was seen staggering, bloody, in the hall of the third story of the house. He gained his room and lay down upon the bed, which proved his bed of death. The landlord, guided by the blood-stains, went to his room, and there found him wounded. The defendant fled from the house, and was met near it with trepidation depicted on his pale countenance; he threw away some worthless money that he had in his possession; he was tracked until he reached the river-bank, where MARTHA O'NEILL lost sight of him. He was seen to pick up something from the grass. He (the District-Attorney) expected to prove that the prisoner had a weapon in his possession previous to the murder which might have inflicted the wound, and had not been seen since the murder. The victim was permitted to live to tell the story of the murder. He had charged DONNELLY with the crime. These were the facts that the prosecution expected to prove. He hoped Omniscience would guide the minds of the Jury to a right result.

The witnesses that were present were bound over to appear and give evidence when called upon, and the Court, after admonishing the Jury to hold no conversation with any one concerning the trial, adjourned at 12 o'clock, to meet again at 3 o'clock the same afternoon.

Annual Meeting of O. U. A.'s.

The Order of United Americans held their Annual Session in this City on Monday evening last, at No. 257 Bowery. The attendance was very large, every Chapter in the State being represented.

The following is the list of officers elected for the ensuing year:

G. S.—W. B. Lewis, of Marion, No. 11.
G. 1st C.—W. E. Blakeney, of Decatur, No. 18.
G. 2d C.—A. H. Hamblin, of Port Jervis, No. 94.
G. C. of the C.—H. S. Bancker, of Woodhull, No. [illegible].
G. C. C.—H. D. Sharrot, of Continental, No. 13.
G. [illegible] C.—J. S. Shelly, of Nathan Hale, No. 60.
G. C. of the [illegible]—J. T. Dickenson, of Alpha, No. 1.
G. S. at A.—J. R. Purdy, of Putnam, No. 3.
Grand Executive Committee—J. A. Lucas, of Excelsior, No. 29; L. C. Stiles, of Plymouth Rock, No. 90; A. H. [illegible], of Hancock, No. 8; D. L. Northrup, of Nathan Hale, No. 60.
Representatives to the Arch Chancery of the United States—Simeon Baldwin, of Alpha, No. 1; Lewis A. Cohen, of Wayne, No. 52.

ARREST OF BOYS FOR ARSON.—Five boys, named [illegible], were arrested on Tuesday, charged with having on last Sunday week feloniously fired and destroyed a building used as an office, in the lumber yard corner of West Twelfth and Washington streets. This is the third attempt which has been made within a few weeks to destroy this building. The accused were committed to [illegible].

[illegible] Again in Trouble.

Yesterday morning Officers WALSH, BURCHELL, DAVIS, WILLIAMS, HOUSTON and DELAY, of the Court of General Sessions, made an important seizure of the obscene publications of the man GEORGE ACKERMAN, the publisher of the filthy sheet called *Venus' Miscellany*.

ACKERMAN, it will be remembered, was arrested last week, and brought before Justice OSBORNE at the Special Sessions on Saturday last. On his promising not to offend again, the mildly-disposed Justice fined him $50 only, notwithstanding the remonstrances of Rev. C. J. WARREN. The leniency of Justice OSBORNE found its fitting climax yesterday, when the next issue of *Venus' Miscellany* was seized on the printing press of Messrs. WELLS, No. 14 Frankfort-street. In the publishing office, Nos. 23 and 24 Frankfort-street, the doors being broken open, several thousand copies of the *Miscellany* were found, together with twenty different works of the vilest character, comprising several thousand volumes. The list of the subscribers to these works was found. It is a disgraceful fact, that out of 3,300 subscribers, nearly one half were females. Females also were employed in stitching the sheets of the works and in coloring the plates. According to a statement in the number of the *Miscellany* which was seized, it was the intention of ACKERMAN to have removed the publication office out of the State, perhaps to Jersey City or Hoboken. Several hundred parcels of the papers were found ready for mailing, and addressed to various booksellers and news-agents throughout the country. The names of these parties are before us. Contributions to the literary content of the paper, in many cases written by females, and of the most obscene description, were also found. ACKERMAN's ledger, on examination, showed that his profits in this nefarious business could not have been less than $12,000 a year. As the *Miscellany* could only be obtained by actual subscription, and through the Post-Office, the names of the debased wretches—and they include parties of great reputation in society—who indulged in the filthy luxury, are known to the authorities.

So large was the stock of these abominable productions, that the police were employed all the day in transporting them to the office of the Deputy Superintendent. The pressman who was employed in working off the paper, and two boys who were feeding the machine, were arrested. The engravers of the plates to the volumes are known, and will probably be taken into custody. ACKERMAN, who published the *Miscellany*, under the name of Ramerio, has fled the City.

Great credit is due to Officer WALSH and his coadjutors for the able manner in which they effected this seizure. To Mr. WALSH belongs the credit of being one of the most efficient officers in the whole Police force.

The Turf for 1857.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—GREAT TROTTING—Tuesday, Sept. 15. Match $5,000, three-mile-heats, to wagons.

S. M. MCLAUGHLIN, b. g. *Lancet* 1 1
H. WOODRUFF, b. m. *Rose of Washington* 2 2

Time of 1st Heat.		Time of 2d Heat.	
First mile	2:37	First mile	2:38½
Second mile	2:37	Second mile	2:42½
Third mile	2:39¾	Third mile	2:47½
Total	7:53¾	Total	8:08½

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Tuesday, Sept. 15. Match, $5,000, three-mile-heats, to wagons.

J. D. MCMANN, s. g. *Prince* 1 1
GEO. SPICER, b. g. *Lantern* 2 2

Time of 1st Heat.		Time of 2d Heat.	
First mile	2:38½	First mile	2:35
Second mile	2:39½	Second mile	2:36
Third mile	2:34½	Third mile	2:44
Total	7:53¼	Total	7:55

Arson and Murder Case.

JAMES SHEPHERD HELD FOR TRIAL.

Before Justice Davison.

A fire occurred on the morning of the 9th of June last, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, in the dwelling owned and occupied by one James Shepherd. The entire premises were destroyed, and in the ruins was found the charred remains of Shepherd's wife. Her position, when found by the Fire Marshal, showed that she must have lain with the back part of her head sunk into a feather bed during the fire, as the back part of her head was preserved from the action of the flames, the scalp and hair not having been burned. Shepherd's declarations, made at the time of the fire, and subsequently, were that his wife woke him up at the time, and that he endeavored to get her out at the back window, but that she would not permit him, notwithstanding that the window was not over nine or ten feet from the ground. He escaped while she remained in the house and was burnt to death. And further, Shepherd declared that the fire originated below on the first floor, when all the witnesses for the prosecution testify that the fire was first seen in the roof, and in Shepherd's apartments on the second floor. Shepherd, also, declared that all his clothing, together with a gold watch and chain, and his wife's clothing, were burned with the house. This statement is shown to be untrue, as the Fire Marshal on or about the 2d of August found that Shepherd had left this identical gold watch with a watchmaker at Harlem for repair only about two weeks previous to that date. Shepherd did not give his own name with the watch, but represented himself to be Mr. Robinson, by which name the watch maker recognized Shepherd at the Station-House.

The inconsistency of Shepherd's story all through, together with his declarations about his property at the time of the fire, caused him to be suspected as not only guilty of the arson, but that he disposed of his wife first, and fired the building to conceal all traces of the homicide. Upon the evidence adduced by Fire-Marshal Baker, Justice DAVISON decided yesterday to commit Shepherd to prison to answer the charge.

DARING MIDDAY ROBBERY IN BROADWAY.—About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mrs. BLISS, residing at No. 102 Fourteenth-street, was passing through Broadway, near Ninth-street, when a thief named KURLEY snatched her reticule, bracelet and watch, and in an instant turned down Ninth-street with them in his possession. The lady pursued him, crying "Stop thief," and Alderman BLUNT, who resides in Ninth-street, hearing the alarm, rushed after the robber, and chased him through Fifth-avenue, University-place, Tenth and other streets, until a gentleman named MCDERMOTT intercepted him at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Tenth-street. The Alderman immediately collared the fellow, and led him to where the lady was standing; after which he took him to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where the lady soon appeared and made a complaint against him. All the stolen property was found in possession of KURLEY, and restored to its owner. The prisoner would give no account of himself, merely stating that he lived nowhere, and had nothing to do. He was locked up for trial. This is the third arrest of the kind Alderman BLUNT has made within a few months.

NEW-JERSEY.

NICARAGUA TRANSIT COMPANY AFFAIRS—ARRESTS ON THE CHARGE OF SLANDER.—Yesterday afternoon Under-Sheriff JOHN M. FRANCIS, of Hudson County, arrested R. F. KIRKPATRICK, in Jersey City on a writ issued at the suit of W. R. C. WEBSTER, on a charge of slander. The damages are laid at $50,000. On Monday evening Mr. FRANCIS arrested SYLVANUS M. SPENCER at the suit of Mr. WEBSTER, on the same charge, in which case he claims damages to the same amount—$50,000. Bail was fixed in each case at $10,000, in default of which they were committed to the Hudson County Jail. These suits arise out of the controversy between Mr. WEBSTER and Commodore VANDERBILT relative to the Nicaragua Transit Company affairs. The parties arrested are charged with having made statements to Mr. VANDERBILT to the injury of Mr. WEBSTER.

TROUBLE AT THE BERGEN TUNNELL—PAY DAY, BUT NO PAY.—Monday was the regular day for paying off the 1,200 workmen employed upon the tunnel of the New-York and Erie Railroad at Bergen Hill, but Mr. MALLORY the contractor upon the work, although holding good paper to the amount of $130,000, was unable, on account of the stringency of the money market, to raise but $23,000, with which to pay off the workmen. This caused much dissatisfaction, and the men quit work. It had been anticipated, for a long time, that on this pay-day there would be a revival of the war between the Connaught men and the Munster men, known as Corkonians. Intimations to this effect have been made. About three weeks ago, so great was the *probability of an outbreak between these two factions*, that Mayor CARPENTER, of the city of Hudson, organized a police force to suppress any trouble at its commencement. It is now expected that there will be difficulty. A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Hudson was held last evening, at which, Mr. MALLORY, the contractor, and the Roman Catholic priest were present for consultation. To-day a large police force is being organized, and Sheriff BEATTY has made a requisition upon all the military of the County to be in readiness if wanted. *Mr. MORAN, the President of the New-York and Erie* Railroad Company, was on the ground to-day, and addressed several hundred of the workmen, explaining to them the nature of the embarrassments under which Mr. MALLORY is laboring. These explanations were favorably received by a large portion of the workmen, and up to a late hour last evening no riotous demonstrations were made; the men, left free by the suspension of operations, assembled at the stores and talked over their grievances, and a disposition was manifested to make the best of their misfortunes. If liquor could be kept away from them, there is little fear of any outbreak occurring. The strong precautionary measures adopted by the authorities, it is supposed, have also had the effect to discourage a riotous spirit.

INJUNCTION UPON THE WATER COMMISSIONERS.—On Monday an Injunction issued by Chancellor WILLIAMSON, was served upon the Board of Water Commissioners of Hoboken, restraining them from further proceedings in contracting for water pipes and for laying them, and from negotiating the proposed water loan of $60,000. It was issued at the suit of the Mayor and Council of Hoboken. There is a strong party in Hoboken opposed to the contract which has been made with the Jersey City Board. The Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, of which Mr. STEVENS is principal, is the prominent influence in the opposition. This Company owns much unimproved property in Hoboken, and this water-tax will impose a surface-tax of $2 50 upon each vacant lot. It was the design of the Commissioners to have all things ready for the introduction of water by the 1st of December next, but these proceedings will delay the consummation of their plan.

JAMES CURRAN, MICHAEL CURRAN, and ELLEN COLAN were fined $10 each yesterday by Recorder BEDFORD, for selling liquor in Jersey City on Sunday.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
For Fall of 1857,
NOW READY
AT ALFRED MUNROE & CO.'S,
No. 441 Broadway, (between Grand and Canal sts.)
Those wishing to fit out their boys for school during the present month, will find a splendid assortment for fine or common wear, now ready; and they are receiving additions from their manufacturing department daily.
The men's department contains a large assortment, embracing every style.
The custom department is also well stocked with the latest and most fashionable piece goods.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.
IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and patented their ingenious apparatus for manufacturing Window Shades, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment fully 35 per cent. less than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us, either in style or price.
Also, Gilt Cornices, Brocatel, De laine, Damask, Lace and Muslin Curtains, &c.

THE
AUTUMN HAT.
The attention of gentlemen is particularly invited to our beautiful and very attractive Hat for Autumn.
WARNOCK & CO.,
No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

TOMATOES, GREEN CORN, PEACHES, OR ANY other fruit or vegetable may be preserved without sugar, by using Spratt's Patent Cans, which are acknowledged to be the only reliable self-sealing cans in market. Full directions for preserving accompanying the cans.
WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors,
No. 215 Front-st., near Beekman.
N. B.—All orders by post promptly forwarded to any part of the City free of expense.

STRANGERS REQUIRING GIFTS AND PRESENTS should visit the extensive Bazaar of H. S. ROGERS, No. 499 Broadway, as every conceivable variety can be found there. Beautiful Jet Ornaments, Fans, Card-cases, Work-boxes and Dressing-cases, together with Toys, Dolls and Games suitable for all ages. Sold at the lowest prices of importation.

FRESH FRUIT ALL THE YEAR.—IF YOU WANT this luxury, use "Arthur's Self-Sealing Cans and Jars." For sale by E. P. TORREY, agent for the manufacturer, No. 6 Platt-st.

BARNES & PARK
Have removed from No. 304 Broadway to
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row,
Directly opposite the Astor House. The attention of close buyers and jobbers of drugs is invited to our immense stock of
PATENT MEDICINES,
at and below proprietors' prices, by the case, dozen or 100 gross. Confining ourselves exclusively to the medicine business, we possess facilities to handle this class of goods upon terms never before attained in America.
BARNES & PARK,
New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

CURTAINS—
Lace and muslin, from auction,
At prices from $3 to $20.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
291 Broadway.

WIGS, HAIR DYE, WIGS.—CRISTADORO, NO. 6 Astor House, has the safest, the surest, and the best Hair Dye in the world.
His new style of Zephyr Scalps beat all for their natural appearance, lightness and adaptability to the head. The Dye applied in private. Copy the address.

THE ONLY CERTAIN CURE FOR CATARRH!—Sent post-paid, same as a letter, by return mail, to any address in the United States. DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF. One box for 31 cents; four boxes for $1, by J. DURNO, Sole Proprietor, No. 83 State-st., Albany.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO WANT a sewing machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever; a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it nowhere except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

GENIN'S PARIS BEAVER FELT OR SOFT HAT IS the most splendid combination of excellence and elegance ever introduced to the criticism of the fashionable public. Extremely beautiful, without one extravagant feature, and universally acknowledged as the "par excellence" of the hatter's art. For sale singly, by the case or dozen, at GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—CARPETING, OIL-CLOTHS, curtain goods, &c., selling off at less than cost at YOUNG & JAYNE'S store, No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. The entire stock to be closed out immediately, at great bargains, for cash. Eight years' lease of store for sale.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF LUMBER.—BALANCE OF stock in yard foot of West 16th-st., to be closed out immediately for cash. Also, 3½ years' lease of premises, with fixtures of yard, for sale. Apply on the premises.

FINE CUTLERY.—THE UNDERSIGNED CALL THE attention of those in want of the above to their assortment, among which will be found some of the most beautiful and rare specimens ever imported. J. & S. SAUNDERS', Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

GEO. SAUNDERS' METALLIC TABLET STROP, the oldest and most approved article in use, having been before the public for the last 35 years. The genuine can be obtained of J. & S. SAUNDERS', Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

BILL, INIMITABLE CUTTER OF HAIR AND WHISKERS in every conceivable style, No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye 4 shillings a box, Black or Brown. Infallible Unguent for the growth of the Hair. Fragrant dentifrice.

MARRIED.

LORGE—NOYES.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 15, by Rev. Mr. Beach, Mr. P. LORGE, Esq., to Miss MARY ANN NOYES, all of this City.

FLANDERS—TAPPAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 15, by Rev. Chas. D. Herbert, of West Newbury, Mass., Dr. A. H. FLANDERS, of Danvill, Ky., and Miss GEORGIANA B., daughter of Lewis Tappan, Esq.

BURLING—HAVILAND.—In Brooklyn, on 3d day, Tuesday, Sept. 15, at the house of the bride's father, according to the Society of Friends, SAMUEL BURLING, of Brooklyn, to PHEBE G. HAVILAND, of Harrisontown, Westchester Co., N. Y.

CANFIELD—ANGEVINE.—In New-Preston, Conn., on Thursday, Sept. 9, by Rev. Amos E. Lawrence, AVERILL B. CANFIELD, M. A., of South Britain, to Miss ALICE S. ANGEVINE, of New-Preston.

DIED.

SIMPSON.—In this City, on Monday evening, Sept. 14, ROBERT SIMPSON, in the 51st year of his age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 27 Avenue D. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

TITCOMB.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 8, GEORGE P. TITCOMB, second son of the late James Titcomb, Esq., of Kennebunk, Me., in the 33d year of his age.

COOKE.—In this City, on Monday evening, Sept. 14, WILLIAM W., infant son of Richard K. and Sara G. Cooke.

CROMWELL.—At Cornwall, Orange County, on 2d day, Monday, Sept. 14, DAVID CROMWELL, in the [illegible] year of his age.
The friends of the family, and those of his sons, William H. and Henry B. Cromwell, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Cornwall, Orange County, on 4th day, Wednesday, Sept. 16, at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Newburg to meet the morning boat and the 9 o'clock Hudson River Railroad train from this City.

HARDY.—At Kingston, Ulster Co., N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 3, at the residence of her only daughter, Mrs. Laura H. Van Buren, Madame MARIE PHILLIPINE ROSE HARDY, widow of Jacques Phillipe Hardy, aged [illegible] years, and a native of Paris.

LEE.—At Rahway, N. J., on Monday, Sept. 14, of dropsy, ADAM LEE, Esq., aged 73 years, an old and much esteemed citizen of that place.
Mr. Lee was a director of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, from its organization, and also a member of the New-Jersey Associates. The Directors of the Railroad and the members of the Association, with his other friends, are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, on Thursday P. M., Sept. 17, at [illegible] o'clock.

[illegible]—At Norwalk, Conn., on Tuesday, Sept. 15, Hon. CLARK BISSELL, aged [illegible] years and [illegible] days.
Funeral on Thursday, Sept. 17, at [illegible] o'clock P. M. His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend, without further notice.

[illegible]—At Norwich, Conn., on Saturday, Sept. 12, [illegible] BLISS, Sheriff of New-London County, aged [illegible] years.

VAN BUREN.—At Adrian, Mich., on Sunday, Sept. 13, Mrs. [illegible] Van Buren, widow of [illegible] Van Buren, late of Adams, and formerly of New-York.

RIDLEY.—In this City, on [illegible], after a long and severe illness, MARIA, wife of John Ridley, [illegible]

[illegible] daughter [illegible], in the [illegible] year of her age.
The friends and relatives of the family, [illegible], are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, to-morrow, Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, [illegible], without further notice. [illegible]

FORT.—In this City, on Monday morning, Sept. 14, OLIVIA THROCKMORTON, infant daughter of James and Josephine T. Fort, and granddaughter of Rev. Mr. Hawks.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the burial services at Calvary Church, on Wednesday morning, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock.

SILVER WARE.
WM. GALE & SON,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway,
MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER WARE.
Have on hand a large stock of Silver Ware of their own make, and are constantly manufacturing to order every article in their line.
OLD SILVER WORKED OVER
into any style or pattern. Our house was established over thirty years since in Fulton-st., and we have since removed to our present place of business
ONE DOOR WEST OF BROADWAY.
WM. GALE & SON,
No. 447 Broome-st., New-York.

RICH PORCELAIN AND PLATED HARDWARE FOR BUILDING.
EXTRA HEAVY PLATED DOOR HINGES,
Handsomely decorated and richly plated Door Knobs, Bell Pulls, Bell Levers.
FRENCH WINDOW BOLTS, bronzed and silver plated. Name and number Plates, plated Shutter-Knobs and Sash-Fastenings; Mouth-Pieces for Speaking-Tubes, &c.; and all description of Hardware for building purposes, on the most reasonable terms.
Orders from the country promptly attended to.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 40 John-st., corner Dutch-st., New-York.

MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
NO. 40 JOHN-ST., COR. DUTCH-STREET,
NEW-YORK.
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
PORCELAIN DOOR KNOBS, LOCKSMITHS' AND BELL-HANGERS' MATERIALS,
PLATED HINGES, ESPAGNOLETTE BOLTS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—AT LOWEST PRICES.

CLOCKS,
BRONZES,
PARIAN STATUARY,
VASES, &c.
Of new and beautiful designs, just received by
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Broadway and Broome-st.

J. H. HARLEY,
NO. 34 JOHN-ST., AND NO. 23 MAIDEN-LANE,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
FUR GOODS,
BOTH FOR LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.
Every article warranted.

STEARNS AND MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
secured by the celebrated
LA BELLE LOCK.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

THE SEXES COMPARED.—THE MENTALITY of Men and Women Compared. Is Woman Intellectually Inferior to Man? This troublesome question is conclusively and satisfactorily answered in this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED.
THE AMERICAN PHYSIQUE, with numerous Illustrations in Physical Exercises. Disease and Deformity in our City Schools. Some sensible remarks on Air, Ventilation, Exercise, etc. "Necessary Extravagances." A Dialogue between Mr. Harry Spendless and Mrs. G. W. Wyllys. Inspiration, and the Medical Man to the Mistress. All for 4 cents, in LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

STOP THIEF!
THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.
NO. 638 FOR THIS WEEK CONTAINS
The Continuation of Vidocq, Illustrated.
Mrs. Cunningham again. All the Counts in the Indictment.
Judicial Statistics in England.
Burglary and attempt to Murder.
Infamous arrest of a Reverend Gentleman.
Murder in New-York.
Murder and Lynching in Kansas.
Murder and Suicide.
Murder and Burglary.
Murder in Virginia.
Mob Law in Missouri. Suicide of the Prisoner.
Terrible Tragedy in Kentucky.
Horrible affair at Gloucester, Mass.
A Tipperary Murder—Ireland.
Grand Larceny and Adultery.
Bank Robbers in Nova Scotia.
Fatality of Escape.
The Thieves of New-York.
"Dodger" astonishes the knowing ones.
Judge Denio's Nomination.
Correspondence, &c., &c., &c.
Sold wholesale by ROSS & TOUSEY, Nassau-st., and retail by all news agents everywhere.

OCEAN LIFE AT HOME.—THIS WEEK'S LIFE ILLUSTRATED gives a complete illustrated description of that "New Pleasure," the beautiful and interesting AQUARIUM. More about Snakes, and Treatment for Snake Bites. Artificial Fish Breeding. The Growth. Rats and Rat Catchers. American Institute Fair. The City. Yellow Fever. Mrs. Cunningham. A Flood of Counterfeits. Coroner Connery. Amusements, etc. All for 4 cents, in LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

SWINDLERS AND THIEVES—THEIR NATURAL History; Modes of Life; How they operate on Citizens and Strangers; How they Eat, Sleep and Practice; "Spotting a Fellow;" The Patent Safe Game; The Bogus Ticket Vender; The Pocketbook Drop-Game, etc. Some useful cautions and rules to avoid and detect Thieves and Swindlers, in this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents. All Newsmen ought to have it.

TO ADVERTISERS.
The best, cheapest, and most conspicuous mode of advertising is from the tops of the different stages. Parties who wish to employ this excellent means of making their business known, will please to apply to the STAGE ADVERTISING CO., No. 301 Broadway, Room No. 12.

RURAL AFFAIRS.—FERTILIZATION; IMPORTANT Suggestions. Barley; its History. Comparative value of Fertilizers. Farm Waste. Anthracite Coal. Lawton Blackberry. Boring Bread. The Financial Crisis. The Mount of Olives; its History, with engraved View, showing the places resorted to by David, Solomon, the Saviour, Mary, Martha and Lazarus, etc.—very interesting. Given in this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. All Newsmen sell it for 4 cents.

MOREHEAD'S MAGNETIC PLASTER—THE GREAT STRENGTHENER AND PAIN-DESTROYER.—Simple and pleasant in its application, certain and effectual in its results. A friend to health and comfort, an enemy to disease and pain. A beautiful scientific external remedy, applicable for the relief of pain at any time, in any place, in any part of the human system, and under all circumstances. If you put the Plaster anywhere, if pain is there, the Plaster will stick there until pain is no there. The Plaster magnetizes the pain away, and PAIN CANNOT EXIST WHERE THIS PLASTER IS APPLIED. Rheumatism, lameness, stiffness, weakness, nervousness, neuralgia, dyspepsia, coughs and colds, pains and aches of every kind, from burns to corns, are immediately relieved, and, with a little patience, permanently cured, by the beautiful influence of the MAGNETIC PLASTER. It is the simplest, surest, safest, pleasantest and cheapest remedy in the world. It is within the reach of all, old and young, rich and poor—all may have it, and all should have it, who are sick and suffering in any way. Put up in air-tight tin boxes. Each box will make six to eight plasters, and any child can spread them. Price, 25 cents a box.
D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,
No. 19 Walker-st., New-York.
Sold by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Genuine Medicines throughout the United States.

THE COUNTRY DOCTOR.—A PERFECT PICTURE of a Country Doctor at Home; On the Road, with his Horse and Gig; In Consultation; His Jealousy; His opinions; His Charges and his Influence. In this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

No. 3 HANOVER-ST., N. Y.,
15th Sept., 1857.
STOCK SALES AND PURCHASES.—THE undersigned respectfully notify the public that they continue to buy and sell stocks as usual without limitation as to time.
They have made arrangements by which all orders can be executed on as favorable terms as previous to the passage of the resolution by the Board limiting time sales to thirty days.
GROESBECK BROS.

TRY IT.—RHEUMATISM, COLIC, CROUP, CUTS, pains in limbs, back and chest, are immediately cured by using DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Nothing has ever been discovered that stops pain like it. Warranted. None genuine unless signed S. I. TOBIAS. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Sold by all druggists.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS, having purchased the entire stock in trade of Cox, Richardson & Boynton, have formed a copartnership under the firm name of JOHNSON & CAMERON, and will continue the hot-air furnace, stove and range business, in all its branches, at the old stand, No. 274 Broadway.
ELIAS JOHNSON,
JOHN C. CAMERON.
New-York, Sept. 16, 1857.

FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—At a stated meeting of the Association the following gentlemen were elected to fill vacancies in the Central Committee: John Fitch, and Dr. [illegible] den, and in the Young Mens' Committee, Thos. G. [illegible] and John B. Hunt. The members of the Young Mens' Committee are Adolphus Bond, Thomas G. [illegible] and John B. Hunt.

THREE YEARS IN THE FIELD.—FRENCH'S [illegible] FOUNTAIN PEN.—ALSO, FRENCH'S NEW DIP PEN. Every writer should see these pens before purchasing elsewhere, as they are the only fountain pens in the world. Depot, [illegible] Nassau-st. [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

[illegible] IN SHAWLS AND CLOAKS. [illegible] filled with the choicest [illegible] the above goods. [illegible] AND VIENNA SHAWLS AND SCARFS [illegible] received by every steamer. [illegible] SILKS, AND EVENING CLOAKS. [illegible] CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway. [illegible] Hotel.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS AND COLLARS FROM AUCTION. [illegible] French Embroidered Jaconet sets at $1, worth $2. 200 French Swiss Jaconet sets at $1 50, worth $3. 200 French Swiss and Jaconet Collars at [illegible]. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

NEW SHAWLS! NEW SHAWLS!! [illegible] Shawls with [illegible] Borders, A new and beautiful article. Price from $9 to $12. At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FRENCH MERINO, Purchased at late Auction sales. [illegible] By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

RICH BAYADERE STRIPED SILKS. For [illegible] per yard, worth $1 [illegible] per yard. Just received by BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

FALL CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS. GEORGE BRODIE. No. 300 Canal-st., (late No. 51.) Has now ready a full assortment of Cloaks, &c., imported, and of his own well-known make.

TO STRANGERS AND VISITORS. [illegible] OF FRENCH CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, TALMAS, TRAVELING WRAPPERS, SPANISH CIRCULARS, as well as FASHIONS from the leading cities in Europe, viz.: PARIS, VIENNA, BERLIN, MOSCOW, and LONDON. WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE Will open his new store, with a stock of CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, TALMAS AND TRAVELING WRAPPERS, On THURSDAY, Sept. 10, inst., With novelties that will far surpass anything ever seen in this country, as regards price, quality and finish, in the above-mentioned garments. WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE, Brandreth Building, Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., near Broadway.

GREAT SHAWL SALE THE PRESENT WEEK. In consequence of the severe pressure in the money market, the subscriber has purchased for cash, and will offer at retail the following extraordinary bargains: 1,000 [illegible] Bordered Shawls, at three-and-a-half dollars. 1,000 very superior Gold-Bordered Shawls, at four-and-a-half dollars. 800 very beautiful new style for present Fall at eight dollars. 1,200 elegant Shepherd's plaid, rich colored Stella Border, entirely new, at nine dollars. Together with a multitudinous array of rich Stella, [illegible] Broche and Cashmere Shawls of the very latest importation, all at equally moderate prices. GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS, AND BLACK LYONS SILKS, Suited for cloaks and Dresses, also now on sale at retail, By the piece or yard. [illegible] WHOLESALE PRICES. The subscriber having received the agency for the sale of these goods from one of the first manufacturers in France. GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES. CLOSING OUT SALE OF THAT RICH AND VALUABLE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, recently belonging to LANE & PORTER. This stock must be sold off immediately to close the business of the above firm. Purchasers have only to call and examine the goods and prices, to satisfy themselves of the ENORMOUS REDUCTION that has been made. No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

LADIES' FURS. Strangers visiting the City can now have an opportunity of selecting their furs from a large and choice stock, which we have opened expressly for their convenience, comprising sets Of sable, mink, marten, Ermine, fitch and all The cheaper grades. GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

REAL LACES! ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Will open, on Monday, Sept. 14, their Fall stock of REAL LACE VEILS, COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BARBES, COIFFURES, &c., &c. Their REAL POINT LACE SETS will be found well worth the attention of ladies. CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS! ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Will open, on Monday, Sept. 14, their Fall importation of CHENILLE PLUSH, ORIENTAL EMBROIDERED, THE NEW REVERSABLE, BROCHE and PLAID SHAWLS, DO. DO. FOR CHILDREN. Also, a large assortment of GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELING SHAWLS, just received. CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CLOAKS For City retail trade, Will be exhibited this week, Both imported And of the subscriber's own manufacture; Embroidered Velvet Cloaks, Plain Velvet Cloaks, Beaver Cloth Cloaks, Opera Cloaks, &c., &c., &c. GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Will offer, on Monday, Sept. 14, AT RETAIL, SILKS, SILK ROBES, MUSLIN DE LAINES, &c., Purchased at the recent Auction Sale. These goods are much under price. CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

FALL EXPOSITION, Monday, Sept. 14, of VELVET, BAYADERE and PLAID RIBBONS, In new and magnificent designs. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES. JAMES GRAY & CO. have just opened their new stock of Fall Goods, of their own importation, containing a superb collection of REAL THREAD LACES, and RICH FRENCH EMBROIDERIES. No. 520 Broadway, corner Waverly-place.

OTTOMAN VELOUR ROBES A QUILLES, A NEW ARTICLE. Just received per Asia, Will be opened on Monday, Sept. 14, 1857. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

100 FLOUNCED BLACK SILK ROBES, AT $20. Will be opened on Monday, Sept. 14. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CARPETINGS. DOUGHTY & BROTHER. No. 3[illegible] Broadway, opposite the Park. Owing to our heavy importations and tightness in the money market, we are selling off our elegant stock of carpeting at a great sacrifice. Cash buyers will obtain great bargains.

EMBROIDERIES. From Paris, just received. COLLARS AND SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS AND CAPES. Also, Mourning Sets, quite new, infant's caps, insertions, edgings and bands. MILLER & GRANT, No. 365 Broadway.

GEORGE A. HEARN, No. [illegible] Broadway, HAS NOW OPEN A Superior Assortment of REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR LONG SHAWLS, SQUARE SHAWLS, AND SCARFS, Some of which are the Finest EVER PRODUCED, And in all the Various Colors now worn.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS. E. S. MILLS & CO. have now in stock a splendid assortment of CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, DUSTERS, &c., of their own manufacture, at very low prices, together with a full stock of FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS, [illegible] recent auction sales, to which they invite the attention of close buyers, at Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers-st., [illegible].

[illegible] DRESS GOODS. JAMES [illegible] & CO. will open this morning, a large assortment of New Fall Goods, of their own importation. SILKS, POPLINS, VALENCIAS, MERINOS, DELAINES and PRINTS. No. [illegible] Broadway, corner Waverly-place.

[illegible] FROM AUCTION. A large lot of [illegible] ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., [illegible] Canal and Mercer sts.

MILLINERY.

RICH FRENCH FLOWERS, RICH OSTRICH AND MARABOUT FEATHERS, CHENILLES AND VELVET BONNET MATERIALS, &c., are offered (for cash only) at low prices, at No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Pearl-st., HOMER & KETCHUM.

RIBBONS FROM AUCTION, AT THE NEW RIBBON STORE OF LEWIS F. THRALS, No. 184 Bowery, third door above Broome-st. A large lot just received and for sale cheap for cash. Also, Flowers, Feathers, Head-Dresses and Head-Ornaments in great variety. Milliners from the country will do well to call and examine before purchasing.

DEMOREST'S BRILLIANT DISPLAY OF NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS OF THE FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS, NOW READY.—New-York First Premium Pattern and Dressmaker's Emporium, No. 375 Broadway. New-York Branches, No. 328 Canal-st. and No. 266 Bowery. Brooklyn Branch, No. 263 Fulton-st. New and elegant basque waists cut to fit the form. The ladies are cautioned against false pretenders on Canal-st., whose only claim to the first premium is the silly fact that they happened to be employed in this establishment when the first premium was awarded us, and whose necessity for a reputation has driven them to the only alternative of using false and fictitious names, coming as near to Mme. Demorest as possible, in order to mislead the public. Ladies, do not be deceived. DEMOREST'S only Canal-st. Branch is No. 328.

MRS. E. H. HUBBARD & CO., NO. 7 BOND-ST.—Our first opening of FALL MILLINERY will take place on Thursday, Sept. 17. A special exhibition of the latest styles on Thursday of every week through the season. E. H. HUBBARD & CO.

MILLINERY.—MADAME FERRERO, No. 8 Great Jones-st., has just received a handsome assortment of Paris Fall and Winter Millinery, Flowers, Feathers, &c.

MILLINERY GOODS.—J. SPENCE & SONS, No. 97 Division-st., will open on Wednesday, 16th, Paris pattern bonnets, also, a large assortment of ribbons, silks, satins, velvets, feathers, flowers, &c., for the Fall trade.

MOURNING MILLINERY.—WE SHALL open on Thursday, 17th inst., a very large and handsome stock of Fall bonnets for deep and second mourning. W. JACKSON'S new mourning store, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MILLINERY.—MRS. G. SCHLEGEL, NO. 577 Broadway, will open on Thursday, Sept. 17, a most extensive and beautiful assortment of Paris pattern-bonnets. Milliners and merchants supplied at low prices.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—September 14, 1857.—The Republican electors of the several Wards and county towns are hereby directed to hold their primary elections for the election of five delegates for each Ward and county town, to meet in convention in the respective assembly districts to elect two delegates and two alternates to the Republican State Convention which meets at Syracuse on the 23d inst.

Such primary elections to be held on THURSDAY EVENING, 17th inst., between 7½ and 9 o'clock, and at the following places, viz.:

Ist Ward—No. 22 Hicks-st.
IId Ward—Corner Main and Water sts.
IIId Ward—Museum Building, corner Fulton and Orange sts.
IVth Ward—Washington Hall, Adams-st.
Vth Ward—
VIth Ward—W. H. Hazzard's, No. 216 Court-st.
VIIth Ward—Corner Classon and Putnam avs.
VIIIth Ward—Mechanics' Hall, cor. 18th-st. and 3d-av.
IXth Ward—Holder's Hotel.
Xth Ward—No. 224 Atlantic-st.
XIth Ward—Fulton-av., near Adelphi-st.
XIIth Ward—Ronk's Hotel, Hamilton-av.
XIIIth Ward—Odeon, 5th-st.
XIVth Ward—Columbian Hall, Grand-st.
XVth Ward—No. 342 Grand-st.
XVIth Ward—Union Hall, Ewen-st.
XVIIth Ward—Washington Hall, Franklin-st.
XVIIIth Ward—
XIXth Ward—Flatbush, Flatlands, Gravesend, New-Utrecht—Store of Spedman Wright, Esq.

The Assembly Conventions will be held at the following places, viz.:

First Assembly District—Will meet at Doxey's, Flatlands, on Saturday afternoon, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock.
Second Assembly District—At Mrs. Prest's, Jeralemon-st., on Saturday evening, 19th inst., at 8 o'clock.
Third Assembly District—At Mrs. Prest's, Jeralemon-st., on Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock.
Fourth Assembly District—At Museum Building, corner Orange and Fulton sts., on Saturday evening, 19th inst., at 8 o'clock.
Fifth Assembly District—Fulton-av., near Adelphi-st., on Saturday evening, 19th inst., at 8 o'clock.
Sixth Assembly District—Odeon, 5th-st., on Saturday evening, 19th inst., at 8 o'clock.
Seventh Assembly District—Union Hall, Ewen-st., on Saturday evening, 19th inst., at 8 o'clock.

Each Assembly Convention is requested to select one delegate to the Judiciary Convention.

By order,
Kings County Republican General Committee,
JOHN G. BERGEN, President.
S. ALPHEUS SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE, East 13th-st., near 4th-av. The Preliminary Course of Lectures will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, at 11 o'clock A. M. Opening Lecture by Prof. BARKER. Lectures will be delivered daily on one or more of the following Subjects: Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, by Prof. GREEN. Amputations, by Prof. CARNOCHAN. Diseases Peculiar to Women, by Prof. BARKER. Analytical Chemistry, by Prof. DOREMUS. Diseases of the Skin, by Prof. COX. Auscultation and Percussion, by J. H. DOUGLAS, M. D. Practical Obstetrics, by CHAS. A. BUDD, M. D. The Chemical Labratory will be opened for instruction in the Analysis of Poisons, on MONDAY, Sept. 28. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

A MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK Ladies' Kansas Aid Society will be held at No. 19 Lamartine-place, on THURSDAY, Sept. 17, at 12 o'clock M., to decide upon the appropriation of its fund.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE OF A resolution passed by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, Aug. 4, 1857, the Committee on Buildings in the Central Park will cause to be sold at public auction on the 15th day of September next, at the Wagstaff House, 5th-av. and 79th-st., at 12 o'clock of that day, all the buildings in said Park as directed by said resolution. Catalogues of the sale can be obtained of Messrs. JOHN LLOYD & SONS, auctioneers, or at the offices of the Commissioners at the Bank of Commerce buildings, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., and the Wagstaff House as above, 10 days previous to the sale. Terms cash on the day of sale, and the buildings to be removed within 30 days thereafter.
WM. K. STRONG, Chairman of Committee on Buildings in Central Park.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1857.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following, five per cent. is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter, an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849. All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.
R. C. HANCE, Register.

ALLEN AGRICULTURAL GUARD—4TH annual target excursion; contended for 25 prizes, at Col. Leslie's, Harlem; fine day's sport and kind treatment; came home all right; 63 muskets.
Captain PETRIE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF WHITNEY & DEWEY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ALBERT J. DEWEY assumes the liabilities, and is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
WM. A. WHITNEY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1857. ALBERT J. DEWEY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of DEWEY & KIRK, for the transaction of the Clothing and Tailoring business, at No. 76 Fulton-st., corner Gold-st.
ALBERT J. DEWEY,
Sept. 9, 1857. A. D. KIRK.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—WHEREAS PETER M. SCOTT, formerly a partner of the undersigned, in the plumbing business, at No. 884 Broadway, has, in violation of our articles of copartnership, collected moneys and absconded with the same, this is to give general notice that he is no longer connected with me in business, nor has he any control over the copartnership property or the debts due to the firm of CORNELL & SCOTT or any assets thereof of any name or kind.
Sept. 15, 1857. JAMES CORNELL.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING between the subscribers, under the firm of PETER ROBERTS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the debts due and to become due to the firm will be settled and collected by PETER ROBERTS alone, who is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
PETER ROBERTS,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1857. H. T. CROSBY.

THE FIRM OF LE GRAND CANNON & Co., is dissolved, and all persons are forbid trusting any individual on my account or on account of said firm of LE GRAND CANNON & CO.
Sept. 15, 1857. LE GRAND CANNON.

FOR SALE.—HOLLAND'S MECHANICAL KNEADING TROUGH AND HOT AIR OVEN, for the manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c., patented in Europe and America. The undersigned, sole grantees for the United States, are now ready to entertain propositions for City, County and State rights. The invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and superior to any apparatus yet devised for the preparation of the best bread, by cleanly process, and with an immense saving of labor and fuel. It is equally well adapted to the largest and smallest concerns. Pamphlets, with full description and statement of its success in Europe, may be had on application as below, or they will be sent free to any address.
EUGENE PARREGUETTES FILS & MORRA, Paris.
A. BERNARD, No. 61 Dey-st., New-York.
ELIAS PONVERT, No. 67 Water-st., New-York.

WM. DE LAMANO & CO., DECORATIVE Artists, No. 632 Broadway, New-York, respectfully inform the public that they carry on every branch of exterior or interior embellishments, including fresco, oil, encaustic and house painting; also, graining, paper-hanging, &c. The most proficient artists are engaged, and patrons are assured that every order will be executed in that style of excellence which confirmed [illegible] can only accomplish.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $3 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, also the $3 50 and $4 Boots, at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st., near the Museum?

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

100 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR sale to suit each, in monthly payments, from $5 to $8, without interest, when prompt payments are made. The property lies between the 3d and 4th-avs., a short distance above Harlem River, less than ten minutes' walk from the Harlem, Tenth-st. and Peck-slip ferries. Fare 5 cents. Also some distance from 2d, 3d and 4th-av. railroad stations. Clerks, apprentices, artisans, mechanics and others, have now an opportunity to secure a valuable building lot, and never miss the outlay. Parents, guardians and employers are earnestly solicited to examine this offer. Full particulars at No. 24 Beekman-st., or the corner of 5th-st. and Boston-road, Morrisania. ROBT. H. ELTON.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—ALL first-class, Nos. 3, 5, 6 and 12 Lafayette-av., between Flatbush and Fulton avs.; also, Nos. 174, 176 and 180 Canton-st., on and adjoining northwest corner of Hanson-place. These houses are substantially built, and the location is the most healthy, popular and convenient in Brooklyn. Apply to WM. H. NICHOLS, owner No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—42 LOTS, WITH COTTAGE AND barn, at a sacrifice price, situated on the plank road, near Fulton-av., Brooklyn—Fulton-av. cars pass the premises every few minutes. Capitalists desirous of making one of the best investments ever offered in the city of Brooklyn will apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A FINE TWO-story house, with attic and basement rooms, built in the best manner, and in perfect order, with every convenience for a genteel family. Apply on the premises, Buena Vista-av., third house on the right, south of the depot, or to J. C. LUCE, No. 23 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON SIXTH-AV., A VALUABLE property, consisting of 3 full lots, including a corner lot. Also, a plot of ground on 6th-av. Also a number of fine houses, in good locations. Also, houses to let. E. H. KINSHIMER, No. 339 4th-av., 8 to 11 A. M., 3 to 7 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house and lot, No. 299 Henry-st., finished in good style, with modern improvements. Lot 24x100. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—THE NEAT THREE-story brick store and dwelling-house, No. 163 Hammond-st., between West and Washington sts. The lot is 20x75 feet. For terms and further particulars, inquire of J. O. HALSTED, No. 1 Nassau-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 83 Broadway, extending from Broadway 106 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE HOUSE AND store, with stable, corner of Pacific and Powers sts. A first-rate stand for a family grocery much wanted in the neighborhood. Also, a first-rate 3-story brick house, in prime order, in a good situation, with immediate possession. Apply to J. RICHARDSON, No. 73 Fulton-av., from 8 to 11 A. M., and from 3 to 6 P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ON ACCOMMODATING terms, in the VIIIth Ward, No. 183 Varick-st., near Canal-st., a three-story, high-basement house, with all modern improvements, such as hot and cold water bath, gas, heaters, &c., and in first-rate order; in a good neighborhood; also, part of the furniture will be sold, if required. Inquire on the premises, from 10 till 3 o'clock.

TO LET—PART OF A GENTEEL HOUSE, WITH all the modern improvements; the second-story, consisting of four rooms, and one room on third story, to a small family of not more than four persons. Privilege in bath-room, &c. Apply at No. 199 West 31st-st.

TO LET—SECOND STORY, CONSISTING OF four rooms, with front basement of house No. 10 Bethune-st. Is a quiet neighborhood, and easy of access by public conveyance. Rent $240 per annum.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—At No. 3 Albion-place, 4th-st., near 2d-av. This is a good opportunity to secure a first-class residence. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

TO LET—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, WITH OR without partial board, at No. 21 West 23d-st., near 5th-av. The family is small, and the house is newly furnished and has all the modern improvements.

A GRACE CHURCH PEW TO RENT—NO. 25 South transept. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY DEsires house, with modern improvements, situated above 20th-st., and west of 4th-av., from Oct. 1 to May 1, 1858. Address, stating location and terms, A. S., Jr., Box No. 4,602 Post-Office.

WANTED—A THREE-STORY HOUSE AND LOT, desirably situated, for which an interest in a profitable, respectable business in this City will be given in exchange. For particulars, address G. S. D., Box No. 3,247 Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—THE RESIdence of the late Mathew J. Meyers, in the healthy and flourishing city of Poughkeepsie. The premises are situated on Mansion and Hamilton sts., adjoining Mansion-park, consists of a spacious, well-constructed and elegant dwelling-house, with all suitable and convenient outbuildings and appurtenances, and grounds containing between three and four acres, embracing a large and highly cultivated garden, (ornamental and vegetable,) an orchard of various kinds of fruit, with meadow and pasture land, through which runs the Fallkill Creek, an unfailing stream. Few situations can be found more tasteful, inviting or desirable.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, SITUATED IN the Hudson Highlands, nearly opposite West Point, with six acres of land. For full particulars, apply to Dr. YOUNG, Astor House, entrance on Vesey-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

HOMES FOR EMIGRANTS.—THE UNDERsigned is now prepared to furnish in any quantities from 100 to 1,000 acres good farming and grazing lands in Western Virginia, within 12 or 15 hours of Baltimore or Washington, and within 24 hours of Philadelphia or New-York. The lands are fertile and well timbered. The climate healthy, and so mild that sheep can be ordinarily wintered with very little and in favorable seasons without any feeding. The few scattered inhabitants are friendly to the movement, and will give the immigrants an old-fashioned Virginia greeting. The lands will be sold to the first purchasers to the extent of 100,000 acres for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre—one-fourth down, and the residue in one, two and three years, with annual interest at the rate of six per cent. For further particulars, inquire at the office No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office.
JOHN C. UNDERWOOD,
Secretary Emigrant Aid and Homestead Company.

FARM FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE FINEST country-seats and farms in the town of Montgomery, Orange County, N. Y., consisting of 75 acres of choice land and a first-class dwelling-house, situated on the Newburg and Cochecton Turnpike, within one mile of the flourishing village of Montgomery, and 11 miles from Newburg, in the immediate vicinity of first-class schools and churches of the different denominations. The farm is well watered and in first-rate order. One-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE PIERSON, Hamptonburg, Orange County, N. Y., or to W. H. KNOX, No. 79 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON SHREWSBURY River of about 110 acres; it will be sold cheap, as the owner intends removing West this Fall. For further particulars, inquire of Capt. PARKES, (*Ocean Wave*,) or JACKSON WILLIAMS, foot of Barclay-st., Merchants' Dispatch Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SPECULATORS IN REAL ESTATE.—A RARE CHANCE FOR A GREAT BARGAIN.—The advertiser, a resident of the South, now in the City, has twenty-five acres of choice garden land lying within two miles of Peck-slip ferry, and about ten rods outside of the city Corporation of Brooklyn. Three lines of omnibuses pass it constantly, and a projected continuation of one of the city railroads will pass directly in front of it. As a permanent investment, or to map out for immediate sale, this is an opportunity that seldom offers. Title perfect. Terms—Half cash; balance on bond and mortgage. Address for three days ASTOR HOUSE, Room No. 26.

FOR SALE—FIVE GROVER & BAKER'S QUILTing machines, in prime order and in full operation. The purchaser will have the good will of the work. The owner has other business to attend to. This is a good chance for an industrious person. Apply between 12 and 1 o'clock, at No. 176 Broadway, under Howard Hotel.

FOR SALE—THE STEAMER TROY, AS SHE now lies, at the foot of 12th-st., East River. She is 724 tons, 290 feet long, 28 feet beam, and 9 feet hold, with two Lighthall beam engines, 42-inch cylinder and 9-foot stroke. In fair order, and will require but little repairs for running. Inquire at No. 221 South-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE.—The entire stock of the crockery store No. 161 Chambers-st., selling off below cost, to close the business. Dealers, grocers, and families will find great inducements. The store to let, and fixtures for sale.

TO PRINTERS.—COPPER-FACED TYPE.—CORTELYOU'S New-York Type Foundry and Printers' Warerooms, established in 1823, NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., NEW-YORK, (Four doors below William.) The subscriber is prepared to furnish his well-known and superior book and newspaper printing-types, in fonts to suit purchasers. Also, German and ornamental types, Greek, Hebrew, ornaments, music, brass rules, &c., manufactured of metals equal to any in this country, and finished in the most accurate manner. He also furnishes presses, chases, composing sticks, stands, cases, furniture, &c.

WOOD AND METAL TYPES From other foundries, and every article required in a Printing-Office, at the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Type, copper-faced by the Newton Company, furnished to order. Old type received at 9 cents per pound, in exchange for new. Estimates for printing establishments furnished on application.

Also, 10,000 pounds of plain and ornamental types, borders, &c., of the late foundry of H. H. Green, for sale cheap for cash, and fonts of second-hand type, from Small Pica to Agate.

Also, second-hand presses: 1 Hoe super-royal, 1 medium, [illegible] 1 Ruthven, 1 Ruggles quarto-sheet job engine, 1 diamond rotary card, Ruggles, 1 Gordon, 1 Princeton [illegible] 1 copperplate, and 1 lithographic.

Proprietors of newspapers, who will insert this advertisement three times before Jan. 1, 1858, and send me one of the papers, will be paid in printing-types, when purchasing four times the amount of the bill.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.
New-York, Sept. 14, 1857.

INSTRUCTION.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 71 West [illegible]-st., corner [illegible]-av., is now open, with every advantage for the education of youth. An able corps of ten experienced teachers are in attendance. Pupils are received of all ages, and no labor is spared to prepare them thoroughly for college or mercantile life. Special attention is paid to composition and the modern languages. Reference is made to the Faculty of Columbia College and the University; Rev. Messrs. Bayenbroke, Eaton, Marcellus, and Lot Jones. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons are, or have been, under the Rector's instruction: Rev. Drs. Knox, Hutton, Alexander, and Phillips; Rev. C. G. Sommers, Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, Rev. C. F. Imbrie, Rev. John Lillie, Ex-Mayors Westervelt and Havemeyer, Messrs. Park Benjamin, William M. Evarts, Horace Holden, Robert Carter, Thomas N. Stanford, John Ovthout, &c., &c. If any further guarantee of care and thoroughness is desired, it will be found in numerous strong letters, (to be seen at the school,) from parties well known in the community, whose sons have been educated at this establishment. Parents are invited to call and obtain circulars. G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

F. & H. W. REDFIELD'S (formerly BERNARD & REDFIELD'S) FRENCH, SPANISH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 128 Second-av., corner St. Mark's-place. The eleventh academic year of this institution will commence on Sept. 7. A Primary Department is in successful operation. Circulars may be obtained at the school, or of Messrs. H. F. KIERSTED & SON, No. 509 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROHR Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 32d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 21.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, No. 1,033 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., was reopened on Monday, Sept. 7.

TEACHERS ARRANGING STUDIES FOR their Autumn Schools, and desirous of reliable and practical Text Books, are respectfully requested to examine the several books of the AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES. A full course of School and College Text Books, prepared wholly by experienced Teachers, in which are included Sanders' Progressive Readers, Thompson's Arithmetics, Willson's Histories, Fasquelle's French Course, Woodbury's German Series, Gray's Botanies, Hitchcock's Geology, Wells' Natural Philosophy, just published; Schuster's Drawing Books, Bradbury's School Music, McElligott's Etymological Works, Wells' Grammar, &c. All tried, practical and scholarly works. A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE sent, prepaid, on application. Specially favorable terms on copies for examination and first introduction. IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 321 Broadway.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School, corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars may be obtained at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; ROE'S, No. 697 Broadway; SEGEE'S, No. 826 Broadway; or, after the 1st of September, at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 East 10th-st. The number of pupils is limited, and Mr. L. will continue to be aided by his well-known and thorough assistants, Messrs. DE L'OUEST, NELSON, GUILLAUDEU and COE. A Gymnasium is attached to the School.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Prosperously conducted sixteen years by Messrs. TYLER and AGNEW successively, commences its next session Sept. 17, with all its former facilities for education. For catalogues, address C. V. SPEAR, J. R. BOYD, Principals. Refer to Rev. J. Todd, D. D.; Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D.; Hon. Gov. Gardner, Hon. H. Wilson, Massachusetts; Hon. R. H. Walworth, New-York; Hon. Senator Foote, Vermont; J. F. Trow, New-York; Hon. Secretary Lewis Cass and Prof. J. Henry, Washington, D. C.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN the next term on Wednesday, Sept. 9. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men, with provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and entrance warranted, as well as prepared for business. French and German are taught by native instructors. Mr. B. is determined that the school shall be, in all respects, the very best of its kind in the City. Bible House, Astor-place, sign Classical Gymnasium.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 932 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 21 9th-st., near 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence, also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st., of E. BEMENT, Esq., No. 45 William-st., of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 56 Wall-st., and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of Mr. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 936 Broadway, reopened Sept. 14.—Messrs. LYON & KARGE, recently associated with Mr. GRANT, succeed him as principals. The one being a graduate of Yale, and the other of the Universities of Berlin and Paris, and both being experienced instructors, their union combines the advantages of American and European systems of training. For circulars, &c., apply at rooms.

BOYS' SCHOOL, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS and CHARLES A. SWIFT, A. B., (late of Yale College,) Principals. Location the healthiest in the Union. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For information, address the Principals. P. S.—Pupils provided with an escort to and from Litchfield if desired.

MR. E. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 135 4th-av., Monday, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be open for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars, apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., LATE Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, will (D. V.) open a boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square, on the 14th of September next. For full information as to aims, system of instruction, &c., attention is invited to his prospectus, to be had at the school, or by addressing the Principal.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—NO. 809 BROADway, 2d floor. The classical, French and English school of the subscriber reopens on Monday, Sept. 7. Only a limited and select number of pupils is received, to whom a thorough and efficient education is imparted. For circulars and particulars, apply to, or address, as above, E. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 9 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

REV. H. DANA WARD'S INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, No. 36 West 23d-st., commences, Sept. 16, a new systematic and highly approved course of instruction. Programmes at APPLETON'S, LOCKWOOD'S, RANDOLPH'S, and the Institute.

THE MISSES DANFORTH RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their School to No. 334 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third door above Dr. Muhlenberg's Church, where they will receive their pupils on the 14th September.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.—MADAME BERGIER'S French, English, and Spanish boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d sts., will be re-opened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Madame BERGIER will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Aug. 20.

PRIVATE TUITION IN FRENCH.—PROfessor A. BASSET is about organizing his morning, afternoon and evening classes in French, at his residence, No. 46 7th-av., corner of 14th-st. He feels confident that, after thirty years of experience, he can give full satisfaction to those pupils who are willing to patronize him.

MURRAY HALL.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, French and English, No. 101 West 36th-st., near Broadway, New-York. Rector, Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF. The fifth session will commence Tuesday Sept. 15, 1857.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Prospectus to be had. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

MISS PRICHARD'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28, at No. 133 4th-av., near 14th-st. The number of pupils is limited to 18, all being taught by Miss PRICHARD personally, without assistant teachers. Circulars may be obtained at No. 133 4th-av., and until Sept. 24, letters addressed to Miss PRICHARD, at Concord, Mass.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION-SQUARE, will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 16. Young ladies, who expect to be regularly advanced with their classes, must be punctually present at the opening, and continue regularly to the end of the year. GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME. PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. The above institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Mme. PREVOST, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 30 West 18th-st., below 6th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept. 10. Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & DE LASSALLE'S French Day and Boarding School, Macdougal-st., corner 8th-st., near 5th-av. Classical and commercial studies. English branches taught by two Englishmen. No extra charges for modern languages. Gymnasium attached.

W. M. FERRISS, NO. 71 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH-ST., lately Classical and Mathematical Instructor in the School of Prof. DRISLER, of Columbia College, gives special attention to preparing young gentlemen for the Freshman Class of that institution. Refers to Prof. DRISLER.

MADAME [illegible]'S SCHOOL for Young ladies, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., near Newburg. Terms $250 per annum for board and instruction. French is the language of the family.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 262 and 264 Madison-st., New-York.—The [illegible] year of this Institution will commence on Monday, Sept. 21, 1857. The Trustees have the pleasure to announce that Mr. CHARLES H. GARDNER, late of the Claverack Institute, has been appointed Principal in the place of Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, resigned. Some changes for the better classification of the pupils have been made, for which, and studies pursued and the charges for tuition, reference may be had to the last annual circular, to be procured at the Institute; and any further information may be had of the undersigned, who compose the Board of Trustees. Pupils are conveyed to and from the Institute at a small additional charge.
Rev. JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
I. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary.
E. D. BROWN, Treasurer.

Joseph Hoxie,	D. B. Keeler,	Samuel Milbank,
Thompson Price,	T. Williams, Jr.,	Benj. W. Clapp,
Jas. S. Holmes,	John Gray,	Samuel Raynor,
James Horn,	Geo. H. Clearman,	Wm. K. Hinman.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO.—The annual course of lectures in this institution commences on the first Wednesday in November (4th) and continues sixteen weeks. The dissecting rooms will be opened on the second Wednesday in October. Clinical lectures at the Buffalo Hospital throughout the entire term, by Professors Hamilton and Flint. Fees—Including Matriculation and Hospital tickets, $75. Demonstrator's ticket, $5. Graduation fee, $20. For further information or circulars, address
THOMAS F. ROCHESTER, Dean of the Faculty.
BUFFALO, July, 1857.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opens its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARK, JAMES FANNING, Principals. Application may be made at the Institution during the day or evening, where circulars can be obtained, as also at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, Lockwood & Son, Ivison & Phinney, Broadway, and Messrs. Burnton, No. 40 [illegible]-st. Pupils are received at the beginning as well as at advanced periods of their course, and are thoroughly prepared for business or college under influences and amid associations of a highly desirable character.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 15th-st.—Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on Wednesday, Sept. 16. A class in English and in French Literature, under the instruction of the most competent Professors, will be commenced Oct. 1, and will continue two quarters. Young Ladies who may desire to pursue those studies will be admitted to the Course at $25 per quarter. Applications may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT personally or by letter, at the above address.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Reopens Sept. 14, at No. 14 West 29th-st., fifth house west of 5th-av. There are two departments, Junior and Senior, of 12 each—the Junior for boys under 12. Circulars at No. 14 West 29th-st., or at Messrs. CARTERS' and LOCKWOOD'S bookstores.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter, addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

PROF. N. H. GRIFFIN HAVING RESIGNED his Professorship in Williams College, will take into his family, (at Williamstown, Mass.,) six boys to instruct in studies preparatory to business or college. For information apply to Prof. J. J. OWEN, of Free Academy, or R. W. TOWNSEND, No. 149 Broadway.

GRAMERCY PARK INSTITUTE—NO. 22 Gramercy Park, (East 20th-st.)—The Misses BUCKNALL respectfully inform their friends and the public, that the eighteenth year of this Institution will commence on the 15th September.

WILLIAM MASON WILL RESUME HIS Piano-Forte teaching on Monday, Sept. 21. Application for a few advanced pupils may be addressed to the care of MASON BROTHERS, Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York.

PATTON'S INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUcation of boys will reopen on Monday, September 14, at No. 34 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Circulars can be obtained at the bookstore of Messrs. APPLETON, CARTER and CROWEN, or at the school rooms.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL reopen, at No. 51 East 16th-st., Sept. 4. Mr. T. receives only such a number as he can teach himself in all the usual branches, and to their improvement he gives his whole time and exertions.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 32 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE—No. 327 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., will open after the Summer vacation, on Tuesday, Sept. 1, at 9½ A. M.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $130 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., upstairs.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her School, No. 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal. Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 1.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY—NO. 36 EAST 38th-st.—Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public that the Fall term of their School will begin on the 15th of September next.

MISS SPAULDING'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, Elizabethtown, N. J., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 8. Circulars may be obtained at APPLETON'S, No. 346 Broadway.

MADAME CHAURAND'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will be opened on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 349 4th-st., between Broadway and Lafayette-place.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies has been removed to No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av. The Fall term will commence on Thursday, Sept. 17.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 205 East 10th-st., near 2d-av.—Mr. and the Misses AUBERT will open their English and French School on Monday, Sept. 14.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—In addition, Salt-water Bathing, and horseback riding. A catalogue may be had of the Principal. Box, Boston, Mass.

MRS. COMEGY'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding-School for Young Ladies, No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., New-York, will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young Ladies will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 18th-st., will commence its 12th year on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars to be obtained at the Institute. JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857, at No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

THE MISSES TAYLOR WILL REOPEN their School for Young Ladies, No. 102 Waverley-place, two doors west from Washington-square, on Monday, Sept. 7.

MR. AND MME. CRUCY'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 7.

MISSES MERRER'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 69 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE MISS WAYLANDS WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, at No. 250 West 32d-st., on Monday, Sept. 14.

MRS. GIBSON WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies at No. 38 Union-square, on Tuesday, Sept. 15.

MISS STONE'S SCHOOL—NO. 147 NINTH-ST., near Broadway, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 287 4th-av., one door above 19th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 17, at No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, BROOKLYN, No. 126 Willow-st.—The Fall Term commences on Monday, Sept. 7. D. POMEROY, Principal.

MRS. WHEATON INFORMS HER FRIENDS and the public that her boarding and day School No. 204 2d-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, embracing primary, commercial and classical Departments, reopens Sept. 7. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MRS. MULLIGAN AND MISS ROBERTS' Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, (No. 8 West 21st-st.,) will be opened on Wednesday, Sept. 16.

PARISIAN FRENCH, BY J. DE LAUNAY, OF Paris, No. 594 Broadway. Spanish and Italian also taught. Classes for Ladies, evening for Gentlemen.

MISS F. D. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

MURRAY HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Term commences Sept. 14. B. A. SMITH.

THE MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN WILL reopen their school at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on Tuesday, Sept. 15.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER School for Young Ladies at No. 24 East 22d-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 15.

REV. S. R. DAVIS' CLASSICAL, ENGLISH and French School, Madison-av., corner 29th-st., will reopen Sept. 1. (Residence No. 67 Madison-av.)

MRS. J. E. DAVIS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 67 Madison-av.

MME. T. REICHARD'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 23 West [illegible], near 5th-av., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES WALKER'S DAY SCHOOL for young ladies will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, No. 1 East 33d-st., first house from 5th-av.

MISS MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies will open Tuesday, Sept. 8, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

A CARD.—THE [illegible] will [illegible] for class of private pupils [illegible]. Full [illegible] to all. O. B. GOLDSMITH, [illegible] From the New-York Courier and Enquirer. The Chirographic Art is much more important to mankind than it is generally considered, and Mr. Goldsmith may very well claim to be considered at its head. [illegible] From the Home Journal. In every profession there is a recognized [illegible] one whose preeminence is so decided, that nobody calls it in question. Among those who teach the art of writing, Oliver B. Goldsmith is just that indisputably [illegible] person and recognized head of the profession.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English, Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large play-ground and Gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 24th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Mr. LOUIS [illegible] takes charge of a limited number of select boys only. For particulars, call or address as above.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S CLASSICAL AND English School, No. 21 West 31st-st., with a Primary Department, taught by a lady. The [illegible] begins on Monday, Sept. 14. Instruction in French and Drawing by approved teachers. Circulars can be had at the School, at No. 23 East 22d-st., or at Messrs. APPLETON'S, LOCKWOOD'S, or RANDOLPH'S.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—GOLDSMITH'S Commercial Academy, No. 362 Broadway.—[illegible] more gentlemen may secure seats in the evening, at only $10 for a private course in practical double-entry. Regular terms, $20. For $10 each, apply immediately.

MISS COOPER WILL REOPEN HER School for young boys at No. 156 Greene-st., near Waverley-place, on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Number of pupils limited.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEW ROCHELLE, 20 miles from the City of New-York. The Fall term commenced the 5th inst. Pupils may enter at any time, and will be charged from the date of entrance. E. L. KNOOP, Principal.

MRS. MACAULEY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 44 East [illegible]-st.

PROF. E. M. BROWN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and Commercial School, No. 609 Broadway, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y., offers board and tuition for $120 a year. Term opens Sept. 18.

TEACHERS.

MISS E. NEVRAGUET, GRADUATE OF the University of France and Academy of Paris, who has for several years taught successfully in one of the best schools in New-York, offers her services to schools and families in the City and vicinity, for the thorough teaching of the French language in all its branches. Apply at No. 1,033 Broadway, corner of 32d-st., after three o'clock.

TUITION.—AN ENGLISH LADY WHO HAS been educated in Paris and has much experience in teaching, wishes to form an engagement of three hours in a school, and desires, also, to devote the remainder of her time to the education of a limited number of young ladies at her own or the ladies' residence. English, French, music and drawing. The best references given. Address I. M., Box No. 153 Post-Office, New-York.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A situation as governess in a family in the vicinity of New-York, or as teacher in a school for the junior classes, where she would have the advantages of masters in the higher branches. She will undertake to teach children under twelve years of age, English, music and the rudiments of French. Address Miss H. E., No. 10 Hudson-place, West 24th-st.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, A GRADUATE of the Albany Normal School, is desirous of making an engagement to teach the English branches in a school or family, and receive as part compensation instruction in music or French. No objection to leaving the City. Call at No. 33 Hudson-place, West 24th-st., or address, for one week, TEACHER, Times Office.

A FRENCH LADY, WHO HAS A FEW hours disengaged, desires to make an engagement with a private family or school. She teaches French, German, Italian, music, drawing and the English branches; she will give lessons in any of these branches separately if desired. Best references given. Address Miss M., care of Mr. Christern, No. 763 Broadway, or No. 37 East 20th-st.

A YOUNG PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN, an experienced Teacher of the ancient and modern Languages, Mathematics, etc., and thorough disciplinarian, wishes a situation as instructor in a school or as Tutor in a family, is willing to go South or West. Address, for 2 weeks, D. D., Times office.

A LADY WHO HAS SEVERAL YEARS experience would teach music, French, German, and English, which languages she speaks fluently, [illegible] for a home with a family [illegible] New-York [illegible] Post-Office.

NATIONAL SCHOOL AGENCY, NO. 359 BROADWAY, by RICE & ANDREWS.—A number of teachers are wanted immediately, in Classics, English and Music. Those who cannot call, must have our best efforts, by sending their address and stamps, and the initiation fee of $1. No other charge until they are suited. Those requiring answers will please inclose stamp. Principals will oblige by sending us their circulars.

TUTOR WANTED—ONE THOROUGHLY COMpetent as an English and Classical and French scholar that can devote three hours per day teaching the children in a gentleman's family. Address with name and references, Box No. 2,611 Lower Post-Office.

MUSIC-TEACHER.—A LADY QUALIFIED TO teach music, French and the English branches, is desirous of procuring a situation as governess in a family, or as music teacher in a school. References exchanged. Address Box No. 3,359 Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT FRENCH LADY, a situation in a boarding school as instructress in the French and German languages and needle-work. Satisfactory references given. Address L. B., Times office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York. No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn. Classes will commence First Week in October, or immediately after Mr. DODWORTH'S return from Europe. Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to say, that he has long felt the necessity of introducing a system of instruction for the use of the younger pupils by which the exercise of Dancing would be of more benefit physically, and more useful in the development of graceful movement, than it has been of late years. The facility with which the Polka and similar dances of the present time are acquired has induced many to neglect those exercises that were formerly indispensable. To this neglect, as one of the causes, may be attributed the appearance of so many round-shouldered young ladies in the present generation. They are sent to school, and allowed to stoop over their desks without intermission or exercise, until the growing frame assumes the position in which it has so long been retained; yet if they but had a teacher of dancing with the understanding of emphasizing the Polka Schottisch, and a few other dances, all this would be remedied, and they would at once become graceful women. Surely these things should be better understood. Were children sent to dancing early in life, at intervals during their necessary studies, and the teacher allowed to exercise them to such a manner and in such dances, in addition to the fashionable ones, as would add grace to the figure, walk and every movement, then something would be gained towards the true object of this valuable accomplishment. Anxious to restore the art to its former usefulness, Mr. Dodworth instructed his classes in the new school with great study, the *Menuet de la Cour*, and other dances of equal usefulness. The evident success of this course in its effect upon the pupils encouraged him to give more attention to Dancing as connected with Calisthenics; and during his present tour through Germany, France and Great Britain, it will be his business to call upon the most prominent teachers and consult with them in regard to the best methods of accomplishing these desirable results. He hopes, therefore, to again bring information as will, in addition to his own experience, enable him to present to his pupils a system that will not only make them dance the Polka, but will improve their health, figure and walk, and, in fact, have a salutary effect upon every movement in life.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF PIANOS.—THE subscriber being about to move on Monday, the [illegible], offers for sale his large stock of elegant new and second-hand Piano-Fortes of Chickering, Gilbert, Light, Bacon & Raven, Gale and others, at bargains that cannot be equalled elsewhere. Persons about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call and examine. [illegible] H. [illegible], [illegible] st., near 13th-av.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the new arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE-ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

GREAT BARGAINS IN NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—Hallet, Davis & Co.'s [illegible] very low. Some splendid carved [illegible] Pianos, nearly new, for $200, $175, [illegible] second-hand Pianos to let, and rent applied [illegible]. T. S. BERRY, No. 4[illegible] Broadway, cor. Grand-st. [illegible].

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES—To let or for sale [illegible] at their Manufactory, Nos. [illegible] corner 21st-st., New-York, by J. B. PELL [illegible] several Pianos but little used and warranted [illegible], for sale low.

PIANO-FORTES.—A. F. HARRISON, HAVING removed his wareroom and manufactory to No. [illegible] Canal-st., corner of Wooster, offers a splendid assortment of Pianos, 7 and 6¾-octaves, with all the modern improvements, at the lowest possible prices. Pianos to let.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

L. A. BENJAMIN OFFERS A LARGE ASsortment of new and second-hand piano-fortes, of the best City and Boston makes, for sale and to let at low prices, at No. 353 Bowery. Once come, always [illegible].

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—WARRANTED THE [illegible] ordinary mineral paint, and the best Paint in market for all outside work. For sale at the Company's Depot, No. [illegible] Water-st.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] Auctioneer.

[illegible] AT AUCTION.—[illegible] Joel Dunham, will offer for sale the [illegible] late Shepherd Wilson, deceased, at public [illegible] premises, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon [illegible], Sept. 21, the following real estate, situated in the township of Woodbridge, County of Middlesex, State of New-Jersey, consisting of the following lots, viz.: [illegible] No. 1—Containing 106 acres known as Mulford Wil[illegible] Lower Place, about one third of which is wood, and [illegible] good arable land suitable for gardening pur[poses]. On said farm is a good two-story dwelling [house], with kitchen attached, barn, wagon-house, &c. [illegible] No. 2—A lot of land adjoining No. 1, covered with [a] young growth of wood, containing 9 12-100 acres. [illegible] No. 3—A lot of land containing 75 acres, known as the [illegible] Martin Farm, some 10 acres of which are wood [and] the balance is good arable land, suitable for all [kinds] of farming purposes. There are on said farm a [good] and substantial house and a good barn. Ad[joining] said farm there is a bog meadow, containing 4 [acres] of land, which will be sold with lot No. 3, or separ[ately] as purchasers may choose. [illegible] No. 4—Containing 11 26-100 acres of land. [illegible] No. 5—A bog meadow containing 18 acres of land. [Persons] desirous of viewing any or all of the above [premises] can do so by calling on JOEL DUN[HAM], at his residence. Conditions made known, and attendance given on day of sale by JOEL DUNHAM, [Rahway]-town, 3 miles from New-Brunswick, N. J.

[illegible] Walker Place, Lenox, Berkshire Co., Mass.

[AUC]TION SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT AUC[TION], on THURSDAY, Sept. 17, instant, at 2 o'clock [illegible] the premises, that part of the well-known [illegible] Walker Place," so called, which lies west of the [illegible] leading from Lenox to Stockbridge, and con[illegible] the Court-House in Lenox, containing about [illegible]. [illegible] are a dwelling house, a barn, contain[ing] [illegible] accommodations for carriages, a valu[able] [illegible], large orchard, &c. The land is of good [quality] [illegible] approach to the premises, on the highway, is [illegible] rows of fine old maples. The views commanded [illegible] property are very generally admired. Among [illegible] charming view of the three lakes in the vicin[ity]. [illegible] one wishing to purchase a desirable location for [illegible] seat in Lenox or in Berkshire County, a better [opportunity] probably will not soon be offered. [illegible] The balance of the purchase mo[ney] [illegible] remain on mortgage. [illegible] given Oct. 15. [For] further particulars, apply to JOHN A. WALKER, [illegible], Mass.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

[REGULAR] SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS [on WEDNES]DAY, at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Ex[change]:

[illegible] Fort Madison (Iowa) 8 per cent. Bonds .... $17 each.
[illegible] Mercer County (Ill.) 8 per cent. Bond.
[illegible] Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co. .... $100 each.
[illegible] Firemen's Insurance Co. .... $17 each.
[illegible] .... $25 each.
[illegible] Irving Bank .... $50 each.
[illegible] Security Fire Ins. Co. .... $50 each.
[illegible] Oriental Bank .... $25 each.
[illegible] Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1852.
[illegible] Union Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1854.
[illegible] Commercial Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1855.

[Regular] weekly sales every Wednesday. Special sale on Sat[ur]day, Sept. 19, and on any days required.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

[SPL]ENDID ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE [&c.]—with the entire elegant rosewood furniture, paint[ings], silver ware, costly china, &c., contained in the dwel[ling] house No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. [THIS] DAY, (Wednesday,) I will sell without reserve [the] elegant furniture of the above residence, commencing [at] 10½ o'clock. This sale is worthy of special attention as [the] quantity is unusually large and of superior workman[ship] throughout. The magnificent parlor vases and orna[ments] were imported expressly for the present owner, and [illegible] chaste and beautiful collection of unique and clas[sic] works of art. Catalogues will be at the door on the [morning] of sale, which will be positive. Goods to be re[moved] immediately. Consisting of superior rosewood [7-]octave piano-forte, in use but three months; three full [suites] of rich carved parlor furniture, covered in satin bro[cade] and velvet; rosewood marble-top etagere, lady's [French] secretary, consoles, superb rosewood centre, sofa [and] pier tables; three magnificent mantel and pier mir[rors], rosewood reception and recumbent chairs, costly bis[cuit] China and Dresden vases, groups, &c., with a valu[able] collection of oil-paintings, richly framed; velvet, [illegible] and other carpets; chandeliers and gas fixtures, [rich] lace curtains and shades, superb rosewood bedsteads, [dressing] bureaus, washstands and commodes, all to match; [illegible] elegant hair mattresses. French counterpanes, [blankets], rosewood armoire with French mirror front, rose[wood] secretary book-case, sofas, lounges, French chairs, [mirrors], clocks, fine oak extension table, marble-top side[board], great variety of silver ware, rich china, cut glass, [ivory] cutlery, oil-cloths, &c., with a quantity of other fur[niture] of every description.

H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, BRUSSELS CARPET, PLATED WARE, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, at residence No. 70 West [illegible]-st., all the splendid solid carved rosewood parlor furniture en suite, covered in rich style satin brocatelle; one very fine rosewood piano-forte, a very [illegible] instrument; lace window-curtains and [shades], large pier and mantel glasses, clocks, Dresden and French China vases, gold-framed oil-paintings, rose[wood] marble-top etageres, do. corner etageres, with mir[ror] doors and backs; spring Voltaire chairs, English, [Brussels], tapestry and three-ply carpets; mahogany [sofas], chairs, rockers, and side-tables; rosewood library [illegible], solid walnut extension table, rosewood marble[-top] dressing bureaus and washstands, walnut, [mahogany] and rosewood gothic bedsteads; pure curled hair mat[tresses], do. extra fine spring mattresses, bolsters and [pillows], oval mirrors, mantel ornaments, toilet sets, &c., [also a] general assortment of French China tea, dinner [and] breakfast ware; table cutlery, silver-plated ware, [&c.] Catalogues at sale. Careful cartmen will be in [attendance] to pack or ship, if necessary. Sale peremptory, [rain] or shine.

H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

[WILL] SELL ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 17, [AT] 10 O'CLOCK—Without reserve, all the splendid [furniture] in the residence of Mr. Sharken, No. 129 East [illegible]-st., between 2d and 3d avs., consisting of parlor, din[ing]-room bedroom and kitchen furniture, bedding of all [kinds]; a splendid rosewood piano-forte, pearl keys, cost [illegible] on the 18th May; carved rosewood parlor furniture [in] suits, covered in rich style satin brocatelle; lace win[dow]-curtains and shades, large pier and mantel glasses, [clocks], Dresden and French China vases, gold-framed oil-paintings, rosewood marble-top etagere, do. corner eta[geres], with mirror doors and backs; spring Voltaire chairs, English, Brussels, tapestry and three-ply carpets; ma[hogany] sofas, chairs, rockers and side-tables; rosewood library bookcases, solid walnut extension table, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, walnut, mahogany and rosewood gothic bedsteads; pure curled hair mattresses, do. extra fine spring mattresses, bol[sters] and pillows, oval mirrors, mantel ornaments, toilet [sets], &c.; also a general assortment of French China tea, dinner and breakfast ware; table cutlery, silver-plated [ware], &c. Catalogues at sale. Careful cartmen will be in [attendance] to pack or ship, if necessary. Sale peremp[tory, rain] or shine. Persons purchasing at this sale must [remove] the furniture immediately, as the owner is going [South].

E. H. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO. WILL SELL, THIS DAY, Sept. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 85 [Nassau]-st., a large assortment of New and Second-hand Furniture, [consisting] in part of velvet tapestry, Brussels, ingrain [and] other carpets, oil cloth, crockery, cutlery, China and [silver] plated-ware, beds, mattresses, bedding, palliasses, [pillows], magnificent rosewood etageres, with mirror [backs], rosewood bedsteads, library bookcases and secreta[ries], rosewood, mahogany and enameled chamber suites, [elegant] carved pier, mantel, oval and square mirrors, [brocatel] and lace window curtains, gilt cornices and fix[tures], rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs, ma[hogany] and black walnut book and corner stands, ward[robes], chairs, &c., &c. Superior oil-paintings, fancy goods, &c., &c.

Also, four elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, cov[ered] in India satin, silk brocatel, plush and hair cloth. Sale peremptory. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on WEDNES[DAY], Sept. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 70 Charles-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite cov[ered] in reps, black walnut rocker, carved rosewood eta[gere], marble-top plate-glass doors, oak extension dining [table], do. chairs, covered with leather, window curtains [and] shades, mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, wash[stands], hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, &c., to[gether] with a general assortment of kitchen furniture, [glass] and crockery ware, with which the sale will com[mence].

HENRY E. HERTS, JR., Auctioneer.

BY HERTS & MORSE, ASSIGNEE'S SALE of a large and valuable stock of ready made clothing, on THURSDAY, Sept. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales[rooms] No. 5½ Pine-st. The stock comprises every vari[ety] of seasonable clothing—in all over 5,000 garments, [among] which will be found frock sack Raglans, over[coats], business coats, &c., in every variety of fabric and [texture]; pantaloons, in great variety; silk, satin, velvet, [cloth], plush and other vests, piece goods, shirts, trim[mings], &c., all made up in the best manner, for the pres[ent] season, and well worthy the attention of City and [country] buyers. Sale positively, without reserve, by or[der] of Assignees. Catalogues at sale.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on WEDNESDAY, 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, for account of whom it may concern, at the store of Marsh Brothers & Co., No. 80 Beekman-st., about 20 [tons] assorted spring steel, marked "Marsh Brothers & Co." and "James Marsh," damaged by Croton water. Terms, approved indorsed notes at 6 months.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—WILKINS & LIVINGSTON will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 17, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 63 Lexington-av., between 24th and 25th [sts.], the entire furniture contained in said house, consist[ing] of the usual assortment of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture, being nearly new, and having been but little used; it is now sold on account of the owner removing West. Catalogues can be had at the office of the Auc[tioneers], No. 11 Wall-st.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer, office No. 200 Broadway.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ON THURS[DAY], Sept. 17, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 24 East [illegible]-st., consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, sofas, mahogany chairs, dressing bureaus, oil-paintings, engrav[ings], oil-cloth, hat-stand, marble-top tables, piano-forte [and] stool, mahogany, French and other bedsteads, feather beds, mattresses, blankets and kitchen furniture.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.—BY PEED & COLE, on WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at [No.] 548 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising one piano-forte, one suite parlor furniture in green plush, mahogany sofas, chairs, bureaus, centre and side tables, bedsteads, mat[tresses], carpets, mirrors, kitchen furniture, &c.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

FURNITURE SALES IN BROOKLYN.—[On] THURSDAY, Sept. 17, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 24 [illegible]-st., Brooklyn. Household furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany chairs, bedsteads, dress bureaus, [washstands], tables, lounges, sideboard, &c.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND, In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £. Address

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT, BANKERS,

Late with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., (TO WHOM THEY REFER.)

Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Stocks, Bonds, &c.; negotiate Mercantile Paper and Loans. Interest allowed on Deposits. Office—Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of ten dollars per share be and is hereby called on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on the 26th day of September next, at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on the stock registered there; and at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London, on the stock registered in the London books.

Resolved, That the transfer books be, and they are hereby closed from this day, and be opened on the 1st of September next, and that no transfer of any shares be permitted, after that date, until the installment called therefor be paid.

The Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in announcing further assessment on the Capital Stock, deem it right to state that the call is made in preference to attempting to carry a floating debt in the present state of the money market. They take this occasion to assure the Stockholders that at no time since the organization of the Company has its prospects for traffic been better, or the land sales more satisfactory. The local management of the Company, in all departments of its business, is in efficient and honest hands; the payments for lands sold are prompt, and the operations of the Company since the annual report was published have only confirmed the confidence of the Directors in the value of the enterprise and its ultimate returns to the stockholders. By order of the Board of Directors,

WM. K. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 5, 1857.—AT A meeting of the holders of the floating debt of the Great Western Railroad Company, (Illinois,) held at the office of the Company on the 1st inst., Messrs. GOUVERNEUR MORRIS and M. K. JESSUP were appointed a Committee to confer with a committee to be appointed on the part of the Bondholders, for the purpose of arriving at some plan to relieve the road from its embarrassments.

At a meeting of Bondholders, held this day, at which a large portion of the bonds were represented, a committee was appointed consisting of E. T. H. GIBSON, EDWARD BEMENT and J. N. A. GRISWOLD.

All holders of the First and Second Bonds of the Road, and all holders of the Floating Debt, are requested to send in their names, the number of bonds and amount of claims, to E. T. H. GIBSON, No. 54 William-st., New-York, that all may be notified of the next meeting of Bondholders.

GOUVERNEUR MORRIS,
MORRIS K. JESSUP,
EDWARD BEMENT,
E. T. H. GIBSON,
J. N. A. GRISWOLD,
} Committee.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF THE Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz: 89, 104, 110, 132, 157, 164, 175, 181, 208, 232, 266, 278, 281, 306, 313, 387, 391, 410, 450, 454, 480, 491, 496, 504, 1,299, 1,306, 1,309, 1,315, 1,361, 1,369, 1,373—thirty-one Bonds of $1,000 each, and 513, 561, 568, 573, 608, 615, 659, 663, 745, 775, 776, 804, 807, 831, 848, 874, 899, 938, 960, 971, 1,003, 1,071, 1,080, 1,097, 1,108, 1,111, 1,112, 1,115, 1,140, 1,147, 1,148, 1,181, 1,191, 1,196, 1,210, 1,218, 1,224, 1,242—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each; together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par and accrued interest, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above-mentioned numbers will cease on the 1st November next.

JOHN ELIOT THAYER,
J. M. FORBES,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMAN,
} Trustees.

OHIO STATE STOCKS.—THERE WILL BE sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, 1857, at 12½ o'clock P. M., by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, for cash, forty-five thousand dollars of Bonds of the State of Ohio, drawing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York and the principal redeemable at the pleasure of the State any time after the year 1865. These Stocks were deposited with the Treasurer of the State of Ohio for the purpose of securing the circulation of the City Bank of Cincinnati, and they are to be sold for the purpose of redeeming its circulation, under the provisions of the act to incorporate the State Bank of Ohio, and other Banking Companies, passed Feb. 24, 1845.

A. P. STONE, Treasurer of the State of Ohio.

SECOND INSTALLMENT.—INCREASED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Stockholders are notified that the second installment (50 per cent.) upon the increased capital stock of this Institution will be payable at the Banking-house on the 1st of October proximo. Stockholders who may prefer not to pay the same at that time, are at liberty to defer it until the 1st of December next, when they can pay the second and third installments together.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 16 William-st., New-York, Aug. 24, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, the transfer books of the Stock will be closed from the 12th day of September next, at 3 o'clock P. M., until the morning of the 30th of September, at 10 o'clock, preparatory to an election of Directors.

GEORGE H. FORD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker, (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.

mh12,'56-law2yW

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 463 Grand-st., corner Willet-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 4 to 7 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums not exceeding $1,000, deposited here until the 10th October, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st; over $1,000, 5 per cent.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.

J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham; interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 3d day of October will draw interest from the first of October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M.

PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—Third-av., corner 9th-st.—Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will be allowed interest from the 1st of October, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.—I. SEYMOUR, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of North America, has been appointed transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, and the Transfer Books of said Company will be closed on the 12th instant, and remain closed till the 21st inst. The matured interest coupons of the bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, Junction Railroad Company, and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid at the Bank of North America from and after the 21st instant. The present offices of the Company, No. 18 William-st., are for rent. By order of the Board.

J. B. WARING, President.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1857.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 18th inst., at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 18th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board.

J. CAMPBELL, JR., Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Brooklyn have declared a semi-annual dividend of $6 per share, payable on demand.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

HOTELS.

COOPER HOUSE.

Renovated and newly furnished. Rooms by the day or week, neatly furnished. Prices from $2 to $7 per week. Connected is a first-class restaurant. Apply at the Cooper House, No. 294 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo. GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York, Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857—Trains leave depot corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:40 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3½ P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10¼ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M., and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passenger trains at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4½ P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Hoboken, for furnishing, or for furnishing and laying about 30,000 feet of iron pipe, ranging in capacity from 6 to 16 inches in diameter, tested by a pressure of 300 pounds to the square inch, to be delivered in Hoboken without delay. Parties wishing to estimate will receive all necessary details by applying at the office of the Board, No. 73 Washington-st., Hoboken.

All estimates will be opened on the 16th September next. The Commissioners reserve the right to refuse any or all bids, if considered to their interest so to do.

All communications must be addressed "Board of Water Commissioners' Office, No. 73 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J."

EDMUND CHARLES, President.

CHARLES CLINTON.

In consequence of unavoidable delay, caused in making a map of the general distribution and specifications for the same, the Commissioners will postpone the opening of the bids for the above works until the 23d inst., in order to allow a reasonable time for all parties to present their bids.

EDMUND CHARLES, President.

CHARLES CLINTON.

$60,000.—HOBOKEN CITY WATER LOAN.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Water Commissioners of the city of Hoboken, N. J., until the 23d day of September next, at their office, No. 73 Washington-st., in said city, for the whole, or any part of the $60,000 Water Loan, of said city, issued pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the *State of New-Jersey*, entitled an act to authorize the Water Commissioners of the city of Hoboken to contract for and introduce water into said city, and to provide for the payment thereof; approved March 20, 1857. All proposals must state the time the same shall be taken for, (not to be less than ten nor more than twenty years) interest not to exceed seven per cent. per annum, and to be payable on the 1st days of January and July, in each year.

The scrip will be issued in $500 shares, and all the real estate and chattels in the said city are made liable for the principal and interest of the same.

Proposals to be addressed BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS, office No. 73 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J.

EDMUND CHARLES, President.

CHARLES CLINTON, Clerk.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

$5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL. No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000.
No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Southern risks taken.
Last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent.
Application may be made by mail.
Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.

GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.

THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending Dec. 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of SIX per cent. per annum on the SCRIP ISSUES OF 1854 AND 1855, have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office, No. 16 WALL-STREET, where insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 18 of the Charter provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

TRUSTEES.

Chas. H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Danl. B. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.,	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	Danl. D. Smith,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
Geo. B. Lamar,	Edw. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	Sam. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Waterbury,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray,
R. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 561 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are ¼ lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any roots, and prevent the nervous sensations.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, (entirely different from freezing.) I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. References given, if required. N. B. GRIFFEN, dentist, No. 297 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

COAL.

COAL.—ON HAND, AND CONSTANTLY DIScharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coal, furnace and range sizes. Also, Black-mine and Tunnel-vein Red Ash, for grates and stoves; delivered dry, clean, and free from impurity, at lowest cash prices. Yards, No. 171 Lexington-av., corner of 32d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 23	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard-bow; red on port-bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 23.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 30.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.

No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin .... $130 | Second Cabin $75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked below. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The Steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Oct. 17.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Glasgow, Wed'day, Sept. 30, 12 noon.	New-York, Sept. 19
New-York, Sat'day, Oct. 17, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Oct. 3
Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Oct. 31

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP "ASIA" FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT commander, will sail from the stream with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst. A steamer will leave the Company's Dock at Jersey City, with the passengers, at 11½ and 12 o'clock. The PERSIA will sail on 30th September.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.—STEAMER ERICSSON, FOR BREMEN, will sail TO-DAY, (Wednesday,) Sept. 16, at noon, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. Letters will be received at Kenyon's, or at No. 13 William-st., till 11½ o'clock. DUNHAM & CO., Agents, 13 William-st.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Thos. Skinner, will leave for the above places on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North river. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with state room, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, 33 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL.

THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.

FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after Monday, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.

RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M. At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR SHREWSBURY—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Middletown, Fairhaven and Red Red Bank. The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly, as follows, from Robinson-st., North River:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Wed'd'y, Sept. 16, 7 A. M.	Wed'd'y, Sept. 16, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 17, 7 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 17, 2 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 18, 8 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 18, 3 P. M.
Sat'rd'y, Sept. 19, 3 P. M.	Sat'rd'y, Sept. 19, 6 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 20, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 20, 3 P. M.

KEAR'S Express by this boat. Stages to all parts of the country.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION!—(Staten Island Ferry.) Seven miles for six cents. The Staten Island ferry-boats JOSEPHINE and SOUTHFIELD leave every hour from the foot of Whitehall-st., (between the Battery and South Ferry,) from 6 A. M. till 7 P. M., and on Sundays every half-hour, until 8 P. M., landing at Quarantine, Stapleton, and Vanderbilt's Landing. This sail on the Bay affords the finest view in the world.

FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN AND SHREWSBURY, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON, EACH WAY.—The swift steamboat MAZEPPA, Capt. CHAS. MORFORD, leaves New-York, from Murray-st., daily at 3 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Port Monmouth, at 3 o'clock P. M. Fare 25 cents.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE leaves Harlem at 6, 8, 10½ A. M., 3, 5¼ P. M. Peck-slip at 7, 9¼ A. M., 1½, 4¼, 6¼ P. M. Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer BROADWAY will leave the pier, foot of Jay-st., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock A. M.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $25 to $100.

Gold Hunting full-jeweled English Lever Watches from $50 to $300.

We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.

We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.

We will case up Watches to suit customers.

Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.

We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.

SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

H. N. SQUIRE. T. D. LANDER.

WATCHES—VERY LOW.—THE SUBSCRIBER, in business in Wall-st. for the past 19 years, is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches, at wholesale and retail, at less than the usual prices. Watches taken in exchange. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

FOR SALE.—HERRING'S SALAMANDER SAFE, entirely new, for sale cheap. Also, the fixtures of a jeweler's office. Inquire at No. 44 Maiden-lane, 2d floor, front office.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

In the worst cases of scrofula and other diseases, cutaneous or eruptive, arising from a vitiated or inflamed condition of the blood, the wonderfully purifying qualities of this celebrated extract, and its prompt action upon the vital fluid have earned for it undying fame.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!!

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening. (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

The nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar and the larger sizes will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

To be had also of C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, N. Y.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S, CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrha, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 32 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Surgeons CARNOCHAN and MOTT, and RICORD, of Paris, who is the first living surgeon for the diseases, &c., of the sexual system, has removed from No. 516 Broadway to No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, where he may be privately consulted in English or French, personally or by letter. Those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, instruments, "no mercury," and like pretences of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND is the *ne plus ultra* of venereal medicines, and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. W. offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety, and cheapness. Those who doubt, he will cure without charge. Remember, all ye who have been lingering, that by calling on Dr. WARD, you may, in a few days, feel "that Richard is himself again." Price $1. Office No. 289 Canal-st., third door east of Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhoea and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary disease. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. Twenty-six years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. Charges moderate.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.

WM. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. RALPH'S OFFICES.—CHRONIC AND constitutional disease, especially of the genito-urinary system, as stricture, seminal weakness, piles, syphilis, gravel, &c., &c., in every stage, radically cured. Recent diseases promptly cured. No. 784 Broadway, corner of 10th-st. Hours 8 till 1, and after 6 o'clock.

NORTH RIVER DISPENSARY.—OLD DR. CORBITT is consulted privately at No. 118 Charlton-st., opposite Pier No. 45 North River. He warrants a cure without mercury. A preventive always on hand. Recent cases cured in two or three days. Open from 7 A. M. till 10 P. M.

TAKE DR. FINLEY'S PILLS FOR DIARRHOEA AND SICK HEADACHE. Sold at all druggists.

MACHINERY.

TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS AND BUILDERS.—GRIFFITH'S PATENT SCREW PROPELLER.—The attention of steamboat owners and builders is particularly invited to the superiority of GRIFFITH'S PROPELLER over all others used in the propulsion of steam vessels. Many and various experiments have been made to test this propeller against the very best, and in all cases it has come off victorious. It can be set to any desired pitch; is more efficient for a given surface of blade; causes little or no vibration to the stern of the vessel; gives high results for the amount of power applied, and offers but little resistance when the vessel is under sail only. Terms for its introduction and use liberal. For further information, apply to

CHARLES W. COPELAND, Sole Agent for United States, No. 64 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE STEAM ENGINE, BOILER, pump, 19 Grover and Baker's sewing machines, 2 steam printing-presses, together with all the fixtures necessary for carrying on an extensive bag manufacturing business. Apply to C. H. PARSON'S, Assignee, No. 50 Water-st.

CIDER MILLS AND PRESSES.—MUCH IMPROVED over last year's make. For sale by JOHN ALEXANDER, No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York, up-stairs.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.

TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, CLINCH NAILS, Horse-shoe Iron, Nail Rods, &c., made of superior charcoal iron, at the Sable Iron Works, for sale by the agent of the manufacturers. MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 80 Broad-st. Parcels for the West can be delivered at Bates's Point, Troy or Albany.

PIG IRON, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA Tin, Coburn's extra Lead and Tallow Oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN BEAM against ELIZABETH DEVOY, wife of John C. Devoy, John C. Devoy, her husband, Leah Beam, wife of Edwin Beam, Edwin [Beam], her husband, and Sarah Beam.—In partition.—In pursuance of a decretal order of the Supreme Court made in the above cause, will be sold under the direction of the subscriber, at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 17th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, all that certain lot of ground, situate, lying and being on the northerly side of Broome-street, between Pitt and Willett streets, in the Thirteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on Broome-street twenty-five feet westerly from the corner of Willett-street, thence running southerly in a line parallel with Willett-street one hundred feet, thence westerly twenty-five feet, thence northerly to Broome-street one hundred feet, thence easterly along said Broome-street in front twenty-five feet.—Dated New-York, Sept. 4, 1857. RICHARD S. CUMMING, Referee.

SMITH & DITTENHOEFER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT—OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—EFFINGHAM COCK, WILLIAM [illegible] and GEORGE E. COCK against SAMUEL STINSON.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. [not] ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of August, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 40 Wall-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred and fifty-three dollars and seven [cents], with interest from the 4th day of June, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Aug. 20, 1857.

BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

au19-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT.—KINGS COUNTY.—STEPHEN J. WALTERS against HUGH A. YOUNG, MATTHEW MALLINSON and PHOEBE MALLINSON, his wife.—(Summons for relief.)—To MATTHEW MALLINSON and PHOEBE MALLINSON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 12, 1857.

A. M. BURR, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, the [illegible] day of August, 1857. A. M. BURR, Plaintiff's Attorney.

s2-law6wW*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH F. PIERSON against ARTHUR EDWARDS.—Summons for money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at said City, on the 10th day of August, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 8 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, with interest from the 28th day of March, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Aug. 10, 1857.

E. HOFFMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

au19-law6wW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FAIRWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the dwelling of WILLIAM H. FAIRWEATHER, No. 442 2d-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, July 28, 1857.

SUSAN FAIRWEATHER, Administratrix.
WM. H. FAIRWEATHER, Administrator.

jy29-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HOR[ATIO] MAN E. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN P. ROPKE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of JAMES GRANLEY, No. 60 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of January next.—Dated July 18, 1857.

CAROLINE ROPKE, Administratrix, &c.

jy18-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HART, late of the City of New-York, Broker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Flanley, No. 1,362 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 21, 1857.

M. T. BRENAN,
JOHN FLANLEY,
} Executors.

jy22-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL H. DOTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of LEWIS DOTY, No. 1 Third-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 21, 1857.

MARTHA A. DOTY, Administratrix.

ap22-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES ARNOT, JR., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 First-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 31, 1857.

ALLAN MAY, Executor, &c.

mh31-law6mW*

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, At prices from $25 and upward. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 88,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until Monday the 28th September, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and fitting up with proper school furniture the new Primary School building now being erected in Mott-st. in said Ward, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. Each proposal must state the name of two responsible sureties. The undersigned reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed for the public interest.—Dated New-York, Sept. 14, 1857.

WALTER ROCHE,
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
THOMAS CLARKE,
} Committee of Board of School Officers of VIth Ward.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

COTTAGE AND ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Superb suites, in every color, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 325 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDEE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF THE LATEST style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State. R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York. Circulars forwarded on application.

STATIONERY.

PRINTING BY STEAM.

COPPER-FACED TYPE.

STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER. All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style, WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.—City and country trade supplied, largest assortment of Stationery, Paper and Account Books. Our Printing Office and Bindery, complete with new type, steam power, &c., enable us to execute work at low prices. Orders solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

WILLIAM E. HAWS—(BRANCH OF R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.) stationer and blank-book manufacturer, No. 365 Canal-st., corner of Thompson. Every description of account books for banks, insurance, and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF ELEGANT CARRIAGE horses, 16 hands high, bright bay, and very showy in harness, kind and gentle, and perfectly sound, 7 and 8 years old. Inquire at PHILIP CLEARY'S Livery Stable, 13th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF MULES, 16 HANDS high, 6 years old, well broke and gentle. Inquire of SANDY BIGGINS, at Borr & Co's., No. 114 South-st.

FOR SALE LOW.—A SUPERIOR CARRIAGE, made in the best manner, for family use, and but little used. Apply at No. 161 Mercer-st.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER.

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Free from Poison, for the destruction of
Bedbugs and Roaches,
Ants and Fleas,
Moths and Musquitoes,
Flies and Plant Insects,
Insects on Fowls and Animals.

LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.

Principal Depot, No. 424 Broadway. Beware of peddlers. Beware of counterfeits. E. LYON & CO.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED

BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

CHEAP SEWING MACHINES—PRATT'S PATENT: price $12, $15 and $20; at No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. [illegible] PRATT, Agent.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Political Movements—The Approaching Election—Murders, Lynching, &c.

FROM OUR LECOMPTON CORRESPONDENT.

LECOMPTON, K. T., Friday, Sept. 4, 1857.

Kansas is now over head and ears in the excitement of a political campaign, carried on with extraordinary vim and vigor. Meetings are being held by both parties all over the Territory. PARROTT and RANSOM, the respective candidates for Congressional delegates of the Republicans and the National Democrats, have speaking appointments that make lists nearly half a yard long, for the interval before the election in October. Large Democratic meetings have recently been held at Leavenworth, Wyandotte and Oawkee. That at Leavenworth had nearly ended in bloodshed. Gen. CALHOUN, (the Surveyor-General of Kansas and Nebraska, and one of the most influential leaders of the conservative Democracy,) got into an altercation with Mr. PARROTT, the Republican candidate, who was on the platform with him, and wound up by running at him with his uplifted cane, but the bystanders rushed in and quelled the difficulty before any personal violence was done. The meeting at Wyandotte was held last Monday night, and such a scene of confusion, tumult and disturbance has, it is said, been rarely seen. RANSOM made one of his best speeches, DELAHAY, of the Wyandotte *Register*, replied, and WEER, the United States District-Attorney, answered DELAHAY. The meeting at Oawkee was held yesterday in compliance with one of RANSOM's appointments, and was, it is said, a very respectable gathering. Of the Free-State meetings it would be impossible to keep any account. They follow one another so rapidly, that the party may be said to be holding a sort of protracted session.

A meeting of the settlers on the magnificent strip of timber-land that borders the northeastern bank of the Kansas River at Lecompton, was held on Monday last for the purpose of devising measures whereby Government may be induced to extend to them the right of preemption. The title to these lands has long been a matter in dispute. They comprise about 90 quarter sections, each of which has long been occupied by a squatter. They have been a tantalizing morsel to many a speculator, and involved Gov. REEDER in a difficulty with the Pierce Administration. The Government originally set them apart as a life-estate for certain 90 Kaw half-breeds named in the instrument of cession, but as most if not all of those half-breeds have since died, the question now remains to be settled whether the title rests with the tribe collectively, or reverts to the Government. The squatters are very desirous to convince themselves the title is in the Government, because they know perfectly well that if the decision be otherwise, they must pull up stakes *instanter*. Acting on some very judicious advice from Col. YOUNG, the meeting appointed a Committee to take a census of all the settlers and communicate with Gen. DENVER, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, on the propriety of bringing the tract within the operation of the preemption laws. A Committee was also appointed to wait on Congress and urge the same course of action. The meeting adjourned to meet again to-morrow.

In the interval Gen. DENVER has visited Lecompton, on his way to Nebraska to make a treaty with the Pawnee Indians, and attend to other official business of importance. After a brief interview with Governor WALKER, and a short night's rest, he starts off on his journey, without even seeing Mr. SHANNON, the new Superintendent of Indian affairs.

The land office is now open, and busily engaged in registering claims. The litigation as to the Lawrence property is nearly if not actually concluded. So far as the taking of testimony is concerned, and the papers are ready for transmission to the department for judgment.

Governor WALKER has exchanged a Company of the Dragoons under his orders at Lawrence with Gen. HARNEY, for Major SHERMAN's battery and artillery Company, which arrived at Camp Cooke to-day. A grand review of the troops before the Governor, is to occur on Sunday morning.

The rumor so extensively circulated in the early part of the current week in Lecompton, and so unhesitatingly believed, to the effect that a soldier had been shot by a citizen at Lawrence on Saturday night last, was a falsehood. A difficulty took place between a soldier and a citizen at the time designated, but no harm was done to or by either.

A very serious accident did occur to one of the soldiers yesterday. Being late for parade and greatly hurried and agitated, his revolver exploded whilst he was placing it in his belt, and the ball passed through his left side, making a dangerous wound.

Young EDWARDS, who was arrested in Lawrence on Sunday last for stabbing his cousin in Tecumseh, in a brawl arising out of card-playing, during the previous week, was brought before Judge CATO on Thursday, and a preliminary examination into the circumstances of the affray was held, in order to warrant the Judge in deciding whether or not the accused could be admitted to bail. The evidence showed pretty conclusively that he had acted in self-defence, and he was admitted to bail in $2,000 for his appearance to stand his trial when called on. The wounded man was not dead on the day of the investigation, and some hopes were entertained of his recovery.

Another serious and deplorable stabbing affray happened here in Lecompton on Wednesday night. Whilst a very pleasant party of ladies and gentlemen, the *élite* of Lecompton and its neighborhood, were enjoying themselves at a ball in the American Hotel, a crowd of drunken fellows got into a dispute in the bar-room, and one of them stabbed a young man, named BAILEY, twice in the back, inflicting two dangerous, and, probably, mortal wounds. Poor BAILEY was a young man of excellent habits, mild temper, and unoffending manners. His only offence seems to have been an endeavor to entice away from the crowd a friend, who had previously got into a difficulty, and remove him from further risk of violence or danger. BAILEY was an uncompromising Free-State man, [illegible] but the fray is said to have [illegible] political [illegible]

[illegible] miles west of Lecompton the [illegible] shading his eyes with his hand and gazing [illegible] into the sky. I looked up, and right in the face of the sun saw passing over it with great rapidity, at an elevation of perhaps 300 feet from the ground, what, but for the heat of the day, I would have instantly declared to be a thick snow shower driven laterally by the wind. The whole sky overhead seemed to be alive with white particles of glittering dust, as thick as the motes in a sunbeam. It was a flight of grasshoppers on their mission of devastation southwards. Rising [illegible] in the morning when the heat of the sun has accumulated, they fly during the hottest hours of the day, and at evening alight, spend the night in devouring every green thing on the spot where they descend, and resume their flight next morning. For several hours of two days in succession they [illegible] on whose [illegible] to provide accommodation for the members of the Constitutional Convention which meets here on Monday next. Great interest is felt in their proceedings, and speculation is rife as to the probable result. I am perfectly satisfied that their action will be greatly influenced by the October election, which will be decided before the Convention terminates its labors. The submission of the Constitution to the popular vote is regarded as an absolute certainty.

P. S.—10 o'clock P. M.—I have just received a special dispatch from Leavenworth City, informing me of another murder being committed there, the organization of another mob, and probably another case of lynching. The body of a murdered man was found dead on Wednesday morning last near the old mill. The deceased was not recognized. Search was made for the murderer or murderers, but in vain. Last night a young man left his friends at the Planter's House to return to his home. He was obliged to pass the spot where the murder had been committed, and, as he approached it, a sensation of indefinable dread seized him and he returned to the hotel. Having prevailed on several of his acquaintances to accompany him back, he again set out. When the party reached the spot they heard a suspicious noise in a shed that was near them. They entered it in a body, and found a man who was asleep, or pretended to be asleep, rolled up in straw in a corner of the floor. On awaking him they discovered his face and clothes to be besprinkled with blood. They immediately seized him as the murderer of the man whose corpse had been found on the day before, hurried him up to the calaboose, put a rope round his neck and threatened to hang him on the spot if he did not confess to the crime and name his associates. He admitted that he had committed the murder, stated certain details, and implicated a couple of well-known gamblers and blackguards as his accomplices. They were immediately arrested. A Committee of Vigilance was appointed, consisting of fifty of the most respectable citizens, to investigate the murder. The mob surrounded the calaboose, struggling to rescue the prisoner, and hang him, but General EASTIN, the Chairman of the counsel, endeavored to appease them for the moment and succeeded. Next morning (this morning) the first prisoner, whose name is Gordon, was brought before a magistrate and interrogated as to his knowledge of the murder. He denied having any knowledge of it whatever, and asseverated that the declaration to the contrary which he had made on the previous night had been extorted from him by fear of being hung, and was made on the express stipulation that no injury should befal him until the matter had been legally investigated. He was recommitted to jail, and another attempt was made by an infuriated crowd to rescue him and hang him. They were again prevailed on to trust to the action of the Vigilance Committee and peacefully withdrew. It was stated to my correspondent, on the authority of a member of the Vigilance Committee that subsequent to his examination before the magistrate, Gordon had made a *written acknowledgment that he was the murderer*, and it was said that he would certainly be hung before night. That, I am disposed to think, was a *canard*. Public opinion is divided on the *question of his guilt*. P. H. C.

The Same Incidents Looked at from a Different Point of View.

FROM OUR LAWRENCE CORRESPONDENT.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Saturday, Sept. 5, 1857.

There are several items of news that might be regarded as ominous or startling anywhere but in Kansas, which I will condense for you.

A Mr. BAILEY was stabbed in Lecompton some two days since, by a ruffian named BROCKETT. He was not expected to survive at last accounts. No other cause is given, so far as I can learn, except that BAILEY has become a Free-State man since living in Lecompton, and this being a royal offence in the eyes of the bloody brotherhood, he was wantonly stabbed, and will, probably, lose his life. And what is equally strange, BROCKETT is sauntering at large, without fear or frown from the keepers of the Union in Lecompton. At Lecompton, where the Governor and all his suite, Judge and Jury, with all the land cormorants and the public functionaries reside, a high-handed murder is committed, and no effort made to commit or convict the assassin. It bespeaks no flattery for either their love of justice or sense of practical morality. Even if Judge Lynch would assume the regency, it would be a thousand times preferable to such moral and social lethargy.

Another murder was committed in Leavenworth on Thursday last, but the full particulars are not yet obtained. It is said that money was the cause. Great excitement was prevailing when our express left yesterday morning. Two of the murderers were in the custody of the Vigilance Committee, and the populace was clamorous for lynching them, and it is quite probable that they were hung yesterday. Such summary proceedings are fully justifiable in such a state of civil anarchy as has prevailed here the last two years. Justice is not known to our Federal Courts, and the sovereign people must be their own executioners. They would sooner expect unbending justice from the untutored savage than from the tribunal of LECOMPTON or CATO.

The Mass Convention at Grasshopper Falls last week appointed a Committee of ten to prepare an address to the people upon the subject of our political crisis, in the October election. That address will be issued to-day, and I forward you a copy.

[This document has already been published in the TIMES.]

It was shown me last evening by the author, upon first proof, and he was anxious to know my opinion of its merits. I replied what I would say of it again—that his pleading was most admirable, but I could not honor the verdict. That was—*for these reasons we shall vote in October*.

It is my misfortune to disagree with the majority of the people in Kansas relative to this step. I have no faith that we shall succeed, certainly without the bloodiest fight that Kansas ever saw, and I regard the policy of voting under, and in recognition of the sceptre of the tyrant, as fatal to our self-respect, if not to our cause.

The *Army of Occupation* are still upon West Lawrence. They have nothing to do, and with WALKER's aid succeed in doing it most admirably. Yesterday they took a survey of the position of our fort on Mount Oread—took its altitude, distance from their camp, &c., for what purpose is only conjectured. Their full *battery* from the fort is expected here in a day or two, and it is said they have already moved some of their tents to make room for it. We have no key to this movement either, and I will not speculate at random lest I do them injustice.

Our City Government is progressing finely—the Council meet again to-night, and the only place the idea was ever conceived that we had "caved" was in the brain of your Lecompton correspondent.

Rains have been quite abundant in Kansas. Crops are fast improving. The heat is no longer oppressive—nights cool and invigorating. RANDOLPH.

RECEPTION OF THE SCOTT LEGION BY THE MAYOR.—The Pennsylvania Scott Legion, Capt. GRAY, visited the City Hall at 10 o'clock Tuesday, and were received in the Governor's room by his Honor the Mayor, who welcomed them in the following speech:

Mayor WOOD said he was pleased to welcome the Pennsylvania Regiment to New-York. The citizens of New-York were always glad to see their brethren of sister States, it was an evidence of their prosperity strength and greatness. He was always in favor of encouraging friendly relations, and in this instance it afforded him additional gratification to know that these gentlemen had been engaged in the Mexican war, defending the rights and protecting the property of their country. Those men who fought were the property of their country, and whether it was Pennsylvania or any other State, their brethren were proud to recognize and honor their claims. Our Republic could not be said to be ungrateful, because she was conscious of having discharged every civil and religious duty, and in the consideration of having discharged these duties, every one should deem himself sufficiently compensated without any other reward. Despotic governments might be ungrateful, but it was a misnomer to say that a republic could be. Our military men taken from the body of the people were ever ready when danger assailed at home or when threatened with foreign invasion. He had heard from the New-York Regiment of the exploits of the Pennsylvania Regiment. He had heard of their zeal, fidelity and chivalry in the valley of Mexico. In conclusion, he would welcome them to the City, and tendered to them the hospitalities of the same. He hoped they would visit our public institutions, and become better acquainted with us. All classes would be ready to greet them. There would be a courteous reciprocation, and the New-York and Pennsylvania regiments would be able to fight their battles o'er again.

The Mayor was replied to on the part of the Volunteers by Captain GRAY. Col. BERRETT and General SMALL, of Pennsylvania, made some remarks, and the Volunteers left for Greenwood Cemetery. They will next visit Governor's Island and Ward's Island, and return home on Thursday at furthest, as it is at present understood.

BURNING FLUID ACCIDENT.—A woman named MARIA THAPE, residing at No. 126 East Thirty-sixth-street, was severely burned about the head and face on Monday evening by the explosion of a fluid-lamp, which she was in the act of filling while lighted.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Some new and beautiful styles of gas fixtures just out, for the Fall trade. Also, a new patent gas purifier that will save 40 per cent, to the consumer. Call at our great manufacturing depot, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

F. S. CLEAVER'S Prize Medal Honey Soap, containing the most delicate perfume, and warranted not to irritate the skin.

F. S. CLEAVER'S Pure Glycerine Soap, for the skin, being a new article, recommended by the Faculty.

Brown Windsor, and every description of Fancy Soap and Perfumery, to be had of all respectable vendors in the States.

Manufactory, Red-Lion-square, London. Dépôt for the United States, Nos. 21 and 23 Dey-street, New-York. J. C. ROYSTON, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

GAS OIL IMPROVED.

WADSWORTH'S Refined Rosin Oil is the only oil which gives entire satisfaction for all "Portable Gas Machines." It burns freely, gives a beautiful light, without smoke, and leaves the pipes free and clean." Price by contract very low. DANIEL WADSWORTH & Co., Rosin Oil Manufacturers, No. 186 Pearl, cor. Pine-st.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICKS' Photographic Temple of Art, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Hallotypes. Visitors to the City are respectfully invited to examine the productions of this magnificent establishment. Hours 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night another pleasing entertainment is to be given at this prosperous theatre, consisting of the Opera of "Masaniello," the Comic Pantomime of "Magic Hands," and Drama of the "Fast Young Men of New-York." Miss PRICE and Mr. S. WEED will dance. Mr. J. CONNER and H. W. ELLIS will sing between the pieces, and the DENIER BROTHERS will execute their beautiful Posturing. A greater variety of entertainment cannot be found in New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—GUARD AGAINST IMPOSTURE.—To do this, look well for the water-mark, "Holloway, New-York and London," which exists in every leaf of the book of directions *enveloping the medicine. This trade mark is* manufactured in the paper itself, and discernible on being held up to the light. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

LIFE AND PROPERTY SECURED.—Patent Water-tight Floating Safe, to preserve money, books, &c., in case of wreck; also, Self-acting Vertical Floating Baths and Furniture for safety to life. The subscriber will sell the use of one or both of these valuable inventions for sections or all together, or would enter into partnership for making the same. Address F. ASHLEY, Westport, Conn., or to No. 311 Delancey-street, New-York, where both articles may be seen.

[Advertisement.]

☞ ROOT'S Photographic and Fine Art Gallery, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street. Diaphaneotypes, Photographs, Daguerreotypes. Strangers and citizens are respectfully invited to examine the pictures on exhibition. The Diaphaneotype, a new and beautiful application of the heliographic art, made only at this gallery.

[Advertisement.]

FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, &c.—Ladies subject to these imperfections will find a speedy cure in "Fontaine's Cream of Wild Flowers." For beautifying the skin, preventing chapping, imparting to it bloom softness, delicacy and beauty, it is unsurpassed. F. G. FONTAINE & Co., No. 305 Broadway, Astor House. Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

SUCCESS OF THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE.—The "Welsh Nightingale," Miss WILLIAMS, is creating a great sensation at Barnum's Museum, in her novel musical entertainment. She sings seventeen songs in the Welsh, Scotch, Irish and English costumes and sustains a dozen different characters. She reappears this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Not only delights the voluptuary in perfumes, but as a dental wash, a cosmetic, and a cure for nervous headache, is invaluable. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange Sept. 15.

$20,000 Ohio St. 6s, '86	95	490 Erie Railroad	20¾
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	74½	200 do.........b30	20¾
5,000 Virginia 6s	86	50 do.........b15	20¾
3,000 do	85½	315 do	20½
2,000 do	85	200 Harlem Railroad	7¾
1,000 Mo. State 6s	70½	245 Chic. & R. I. R.	72
1,000 do	70½	200 do.........b30	72¼
11,000 do	70½	15 do	71½
1,000 Louisiana St. 6s	78	5 do	71½
2,000 Cal. State 7's, '75	53	1422 Reading Railroad	50
2,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 6's	82	400 do.........b30	50
2,000 do	81½	100 do.........s10	49½
1,000 H.R.R. Con.Bds.	49	100 do.........c	49½
1,500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	84	100 do.........s10	49½
4,000 do	84¼	100 do.........s15	49½
40 Ill. Cen. July Rights	108	100 do.........c	49½
2,000 T.H.&Alton 2d m	45	100 do.........s7	49
2,000 Har. R. R. 1st m	68	50 do.........s10	49½
44 Mer. Bank Scrip	102½	50 do.........c	49½
47 Bank of America	100	10 Sixth-avenue R. R.	84
175 Panama Railroad	88	8 Third-av. R.R.	79
100 do.........b30	88	20 do	78
35 Bk. St. of New-York	94	65 M.S.&N.Ia.Pref.Stk	41½
45 Bank of Commerce	96	150 Ill. Central R.R.	94½
10 Ocean Bank	79	50 do.........b30	94½
33 Am. Ex. Bank	92	50 Clev. & Pitts. R.R.	16
22 Metropolitan Bank	94	100 do	16½
15 Continental Bank	93	10 Gal. & Chicago R.	71½
50 Canton Company	16½	100 do	71½
350 Cum. Coal Co.	11½	100 Cl. & Tol. R....p & c	36½
100 do.........b30	11½	200 do.........opg	37
100 do.........b3	11½	100 do.........p & c	37
40 Pa. Mail S. Co.	70	50 La C. & Mil. R. R.	15
50 New-York Cen. RR	71	434 do.........s3	14½
370 do.........c	71½	200 do.........s3	14½
320 do.........s3	71½	50 Cl. Col. & Cin. R.R	80
100 do.........b30	71½		

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	82	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	17
500 Ill. Cent. R. bs.	84½	100 do	16½
5 Bk. St. of New-York	94	100 do	16½
10 Bank of America	100	50 Chic. & Rk. I. R.	72½
60 Cumb. Coal Co.....b3	11½	200 La Crosse & Mil. R.	14½
200 do	11½	7 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	80
25 Canton Company	16½	16 Mil. & Miss. R'd	36
10 Pac. Mail St. Co.	70	40 M. S. & N.Ia. prf.sk.	41½
150 Clev. & Tol. R.	36	16 N. Y. Cent. R.	71½
50 Erie Railroad	20½	250 Reading R'd.....b10	50
25 do	20¾	200 do.........s30	49
00 do.........b30	20¾	300 do	49½
200 Harlem Railroad	7¾	100 do.........s10	49
5 Mich. Central R.	64	100 do.........s30	48½
50 Ill. Cent. B'd	94½		

TUESDAY, Sept. 15—P. M.

The favorite steamer *Persia*, of the Cunard line, made another fine run from Liverpool, arriving at an early hour this morning, with market advices to Saturday, Sept. 5. Cotton continued firm, and the descriptions below good middling had become scarce. The stock of American in Liverpool is reduced to 270,000 bales. Orleans middlings were selling at 9⅛d. sterling. The Potato disease in Ireland had given a further impetus to Indian Corn, and an advance of 2 shillings the quarter is reported. Wheat was also slightly better than by the *Baltic*, and selections of Flour were in demand. In London the Funds were a fraction lower, 90⅞@90⅞. The discount market steady at 5½@5¾ ℘ cent. The English Bank had modified its terms in regard to long bills, and six months' date paper is now current at 5½ ℘ cent. The Specie reserve is up $1,350,000. The French Funds are 66.90 for the 3 ℘ cent. Rente. The latest dates from New-York were by the *Fulton*, at Southampton, to Saturday, August 22, two days before the Ohio Trust failed in Wall street. The American Stock quotations in London are not much changed, but are of course unreliable, pending other and more important advices from this side. Among the passengers by the *Persia* is Mr. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Banker of this City.

In our own market to-day, the changes since yesterday, though not as decided in the rates for Money as could be desired, are all for the better. The Banks which held their discount sessions this morning did a liberal part by their dealers, and we are glad to hear that while the offerings still continue excessive, they are not of the same urgent nature that pressed for discount last week. The merchants who are not fully accommodated at Bank, or who hold bills having over 60 or 90 days to run, find the terms at the discount Brokers nearly as dear as last week. Indeed, some prime paper was done to-day at 18 ℘ cent. The difficulty in passing Produce Exchange on England is somewhat ameliorated, and a fair amount of bills taken by the Banking Houses to-day at 7@7½ ℘ cent. Bills of their own drawing are held at 8@8½ ℘ cent. The rates, for ready money, were quite unsettled through the day, but close slightly better. On France the range is 5.25@5.18¾. Money at call is not much wanted among the Brokers. The offering in this way is easier. The absence of the California steamer *Central America*, now in her eighth day from Havana, excited considerable remark, on account of the storm which is known to have occurred off the coast. The telegraphic dispatch which we published this morning failed, from some cause, to report the amount of Gold on the *Central America*.

The Stock Exchange gains strength in prices, and a little more was done on the Share list to-day. Most firmness was shown in Reading, which, for immediate delivery, brought 50¼ ℘ cent. between the Boards. New-York Central, Erie, Southern Michigan, Panama, Illinois Central and Rock Island are all about one ℘ cent. firmer than on Monday; the amount offering being comparatively moderate. The new rule of the Exchange, limiting time contracts to 30 days, is not relished by some of the speculative jobbers, but is likely to work well for the commission brokers. An exception is found in Messrs. GROESBECK BROTHERS, who advertise to do business on time, independent of the rule. The general market left off a little less firm than in the forenoon: Reading, 49¾; Erie, 20¼; Panama, 88; Galena, 72; Rock Island, 72¼; New-York Central, 71¼; Missouris, 70¾; Virginias, 85¾.

The value of the exports, hence, of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, is $899,195, against $1,074,446 the week ending Sept. 13, last year.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $127,928 85; paid out $94,743 67, and held at the close $10,429,778 85.

After the Second Board, in the Street, Stocks were lower. Reading sold down to 48 ℘ cent. and Erie to 20¼ ℘ cent.

We are authorized to say that Hon. O. B. MATTISON is not a stockholder in the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, and that his name has been used in that connection without his knowledge or approval.

We are indebted to our neighbors of the New-York *Shipping List*, (the acknowledged authority in making up the crop,) for the following statement of the Cotton movement of the crop of 1856-7, which terminated, by commercial usage on the 31st August, ult. The figures are kindly supplied to us in advance of publication. *The crop is ascertained to have been 2,939,519 bales.* It was thus marketed:

	Bales.		Bales.
At New-Orleans	1,436,000	Georgia	322,111
Mobile	503,177	S. Carolina	397,331
Texas	89,882	N. Carolina	27,147
Florida	136,344	Virginia	23,779
Received inland at N. York, Phila. and Baltimore			4,754
Total crop as above			2,939,519

The following tables afford a view of the distribution to foreign States and the consumption by the American mills, of the growth of the year:

EXPORT TO FOREIGN PORTS, FROM SEPT. 1, 1856, TO AUG. 31, 1857.

From	To Great Britain.	To France.	To North Of Europe.	Other F'n Ports.	Total.
New-Orleans	749,485	258,163	156,450	129,619	1,293,717
Mobile	211,231	64,840	16,570	2,346	314,989
Texas	9,792	4,428	6,687	—	20,907
Florida	29,126	—	1,764	—	30,890
Savannah	138,694	3,504	9,676	10,665	162,539
Charleston	138,876	40,821	29,296	21,192	230,185
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	200	—	—	—	200
Baltimore	—	—	—	—	—
Philadelphia	820	—	—	—	820
New-York	145,984	21,001	26,600	808	193,993
Boston	4,663	—	1,455	—	6,118
Grand Total	1,428,870	413,257	248,798	164,632	2,252,657
Total last y'r	1,921,386	480,637	304,005	248,578	2,954,606
Decrease	492,516	67,380	55,207	83,946	701,949

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GROWTH.

Crop of	Bales.		Bales.		Bales.
1856—7	2,939,519	1844—5	2,394,503	1833—4	1,205,394
1855—6	3,527,845	1843—4	2,030,409	1832—3	1,070,438
1854—5	2,847,339	1842—3	2,378,875	1831—2	987,477
1853—4	2,930,027	1841—2	1,683,574	1830—1	1,038,848
1852—3	3,262,882	1840—1	1,634,945	1829—30	976,845
1851—2	3,015,029	1839—40	2,177,835	1828—9	870,415
1850—1	2,355,257	1838—9	1,360,532	1827—8	727,593
1849—50	2,096,706	1837—8	1,801,497	1826—7	957,281
1848—9	2,728,596	1836—7	1,422,930	1825—6	720,027
1847—8	2,347,634	1835—6	1,360,725	1824—5	569,249
1846—7	1,778,651	1834—5	1,254,328	1823—4	509,158
1845—6	2,100,537				

CROP OF SEA ISLAND COTTON.—The Crop of this Staple the past year (included in the General Statement) was as follows: Florida, 20,365 bales; Georgia, 9,764 bales, and South Carolina, 15,185; total, 45,314 bales, against 44,512 bales in 1855–6; 40,841 bales in 1854–5; and 39,686 bales in 1853–4.

CONSUMPTION.

		Bales.
Total crop of the United States, as before stated		2,939,519
Add—		
Stocks on hand at the commencement of the year, Sept. 1, 1856:		
In the Southern ports	20,014	
In the Northern ports	44,157—	64,171
Makes a supply of		3,003,690
Deduct therefrom—		
The Exp't to Fo'n p'ts 2,252,657		
Less, For'gn included	1,161—	2,251,496
Stocks on hand, Sept. 1, 1857:		
In the South'n ports	23,580	
In the Nort'rn ports	25,678—	49,258
Burnt at New-York and Baltimore	798—	2,301,552
Taken for Home use		702,138

QUANTITY CONSUMED BY AND IN THE HANDS OF MANUFACTURERS NORTH OF VIRGINIA.

	Bales.		Bales.		Bales.
1856—7	702,138	1845—6	422,597	1835—6	236,733
1855—6	652,739	1844—5	389,006	1834—5	216,888
1854—5	592,584	1843—4	346,744	1833—4	196,413
1853—4	610,571	1842—3	325,129	1832—3	194,412
1852—3	671,009	1841—2	267,850	1831—2	173,800
1851—2	603,029	1840—1	297,288	1830—1	182,142
1850—1	404,108	1839—40	295,193	1829—30	126,512
1849—50	487,769	1838—9	276,018	1828—9	104,853
1848—9	518,039	1837—8	246,063	1827—8	120,593
1847—8	531,772	1836—7	222,540	1826—7	103,[illegible]
1846—7	427,967				

The Export Trade of Great Britain for the first *half* of the current year is officially reported at $304,130,000. Of this sum, $90,755,000 went to the British Possessions, and the next largest sum. $58,610,000, was to the United States. The several items above $5,000,000, or £1,000,000 sterling, are as follows:

British Poss'ns	$90,755,000	Turkey	$8,750,000
United States	58,610,000	West Indies	6,345,000
German States	31,190,000	Russia	5,440,000
France	15,965,000	Spain	[illegible]
Holland	15,160,000	Other Countries	[illegible]
Brazil	13,[illegible]		

The latest returns of the Bank Note Circulation of Great Britain show the outstanding total of $184,220,000, excluding, of course, the notes unemployed in the Bank of England, and in the provincial Banks. The latest official returns of the Bank Note Circulation of the United States show an outstanding total of $186,654,000; exceeding, of course the unemployed notes. The basis of security will compare as follows:

	Circulation.	Specie.	Pledged.
United Kingdom	$184,220,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States	186,654,000	[illegible]	[illegible]

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 29th of August gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£6,490,294	Increase	£531,06[illegible]
Other Deposits	9,703,260	Decrease	60,237
Rest	3,365,010	Decrease	13,857
Gov't Securities	10,508,654	Unchanged.	
Other Securities	17,811,063	Decrease	456,278
Notes unemployed	5,999,790	Increase	158,905

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,324,175, being an increase of £115,570, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £11,500,587, showing an increase of £270,456 when compared with the preceding return.

Land Warrants are quoted, to-day, by TAYLOR BROTHERS, as follows:

Buying.		Selling.	
160 Acres	$83	160 Acres	$86
120 Acres	78	120 Acres	83
80 Acres	82	80 Acres	85
40 Acres	100	40 Acres	105

Market unsettled. Warrants scarce.

Money Circulars for Europe.

Per *Asia*.) NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857.

Since our last advices of 7th inst. we have had a week of severe pressure for money. The effect of this has been very great upon the prices of every kind of security dealt in at the Stock Exchange. We quote them all, with trifling exceptions, lower than last week. The low prices have, however, attracted outside buyers, and very large purchases of State Stocks and Railroad Shares have been made for permanent investments. Since the last few days confidence has become partially restored, though much uneasiness still exists. State Stocks—Prices are all lower, with the exception of Indiana State 5s and Ohio 6s. The movement has been large, chiefly in Missouri 6s, Virginia 6s, Tennessee 6s, and Ohio 6s of 1886. In City and County Bonds we have no sales to mention. Railroad Bonds have been inactive with the exception of Illinois Central Construction Bonds and the insecured issue of the Erie Railroad. We quote them all considerably lower than in our last. At private sale we have nothing to mention. In Railroad Shares there has been less activity, most of the sales being for cash. The principal operations have been in Erie, New-York Central, Reading and Cleveland and Toledo—all of which we quote lower. For the daily fluctuations of prices we refer to the annexed table of prices. Money continues in great demand, but there is less of first-class business paper offering. We quote business paper 15 to 24, according to class. DECOPPET & CO.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1856.

Since our last advices of 12th instant, the condition of the Banks has materially improved, they now have actually over $12,000,000 in Specie and their discounts have fallen $10,000,000 below what they were on the 22d August. But confidence is not yet restored, and the general position of the market has experienced no relief. There have been several important suspensions among the different commercial classes, and money remains exceedingly scarce. The very first class paper is selling at 15 to 18 ℘ cent., and second class is almost impossible to negotiate outside of Banks. Owing to this extreme scarcity of money foreign exchanges have further declined and transactions are restricted. The export of the precious metals will remain suspended as long as this state of things continues; and in a short time the export of Breadstuffs will commence to be soon followed by that of Cotton. There is therefore scarcely probability of a large drain of Specie to Europe during the year. This circumstance added to the present strong position of the Banks, cannot fail shortly to restore *confidence, and relieve, if not remove, the present* crisis. But, as the movement of the crops in the South and Western States must carry off an important amount of Specie from our Banks, money will no doubt still continue in good demand to the close of the year. The transactions in the Stock market have been more limited, and the fluctuations have become less violent. Quotations generally have declined—the heaviest depression being on Bank shares. Reading R.R. stock fell at one time as low as 41⅞, but closes at 49. State Stocks generally lower, with large sales in Missouri, Virginia, Tennessee and Ohio 6s. The United States Government has bought for the Indian Annuity Funds some $300,000 in State Stocks. Virginia has declined 4½ ℘ cent; Missouri, 1; Tennessee, 1¼; California 1870s and 1875s, 1¾@2; Ohio, 1860, sales at 95; do., 1886, at 94@95; Georgia, 100; New-York 5s, 1858, 95; Lousiana, 78; Indiana 5s have advanced 3½, and Kentucky 6s, ½ ℘ cent. Railroad Bonds—Quotations are lower. Erie, 1871 sales at 40@44; do., 1862, at 45@48; do., 1875, at 35; New-York Central 6s, 1½ ℘ cent. lower; do. 7s, no change; Galena and Chicago 2d mortgage, 1 ℘ cent. down; Illinois Central Construction, sales about $100,000, at 3½ ℘ cent. decline; Freeland Bonds, no change. Railroad Shares—Moderate sales, mostly for cash, with a general decline, except on Hudson River, which has advanced 4½ ℘ cent. The better class of Stocks, under forced sales, have experienced the greatest depression. Erie has declined ⅞; Reading, after falling to 41⅞, closed at 49⅞; New-York Central has fallen 4; Panama and Michigan Central, 3⅞; Michigan Southern, 5; do. Preferred, 5¾; Illinois Central, 1⅞; Cleveland and Toledo, no change; Chicago and Rock Island, 4⅞; Galena and Chicago, 6; Cleveland and Pittsburg, ⅞; Milwaukee and Mississippi, 1; La Crosse and Milwaukee, 2⅞; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 5; Ohio Trust Shares have sold at 8¼@10¼. Money—A shade less difficult for loans, on call, at 7 ℘ cent. First class Paper, 15@18 ℘ cent.; second class, difficult to sell even at 24 ℘ cent. In Exchanges rates are lower, but closed firm. Business moderate. London, 107¼@108¼, chiefly 107⅞@108; Paris 5.22½@5.17½. MARIE & KANE.

Money Affairs in other Cities.

From the Providence Journal.

It will not be news to any of our readers that the old and respectable house of PHILIP ALLEN & SONS has fallen beneath the commercial pressure. The immediate cause of this disaster is the failure of FREDERICK G. SWAN, of New-York, which threw back upon them the paper of the Elm-street Manufacturing Company, on which they were indorsers to a large amount. The reported liabilities of PHILIP ALLEN & SONS, (including their indorsements for the Elm-street Company,) have been vastly exaggerated. Their assets consist of manufacturing property, print works capable of printing 14,000 pieces a week, and a large real estate. In any ordinary times, these assets would be largely beyond the indebtedness of the house. They will make no preferences, or next to none, and the whole of their property will be divided among their creditors.

The report in the New-York papers that ZACHARIAH ALLEN had failed is incorrect. Owing to the paper that comes back to him from FREDERICK G. SWAN, and PHILIP ALLEN & SONS, he will probably find it necessary to ask an extension, but his property is far beyond his indebtedness, and his embarrassments will be only temporary.

Of the affairs of the Elm-street Company we have little information, although it is reported that the concern has latterly been profitable.

In the misfortunes which have fallen upon men who have so long been engaged in active business among us, who have contributed so much to the general prosperity, and who, for a period of half a century, have always met their engagements, and have maintained, in all respects, so high a character, they have the sympathy of the whole community, and the best wishes that their disasters may be as temporary as they are undeserved.

The bills of the Bank of South County have been rejected at the Suffolk, and are thrown out in New-York. The bank is abundantly able to pay its indebtedness, and arrangements will doubtless be made immediately to place it in full credit. Its temporary embarrassment arises from its loans on western securities, which are not now available. The loans, however, are secured by other collateral, which will will save the Bank from ultimate loss. The capital of the Bank is $200,000, and the circulation, which was $191,000 at the last report, has been reduced to less than $150,000, of which the amount in the hands of the public is about $100,000. The private property of the stockholders is held for the debts of the Bank, and among them are men of large wealth, abundantly able to meet all its obligations from their own resources, if it should be necessary, of which there is no probability.

Liverpool Markets.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 5, 1857.

COTTON—The market had become rather less active, but [illegible] American were nevertheless firm at an advance of [illegible] upon the quotations of the previous Friday. Other descriptions were ⅛d.@¼d. dearer. The week's business amounted to 66,500 bales, of which speculators took about 15,000 bales, and exporters about 2,000. The stock of American is reduced to 278,000 bales. Fair Orleans is quoted 9⅝d., and Middling 8 13-16d. [illegible] Manchester a good and satisfactory business had been doing.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather had been very changeable and wet, but as only a small portion of the crops in the North remained unsecured, it exercised but little influence. Flour was without change. Wheat in limited supply, and red 2d.@3d. dearer than at the departure of the Baltic. Indian Corn in good demand, and under the influence of reports of the potato disease advanced 1s.@2s. ℘ quarter. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote red Wheat [illegible] white, [illegible]; mixed and yellow Corn, [illegible]; white, 42s.@45s.

PROVISIONS—Beef [illegible] ℘ tierce, lower and dull. Pork quiet and easier. Bacon firmer, and in some cases slightly dearer. Lard firm at 70s.@71s. Tallow unsettled [illegible] Butchers' Association, [illegible]

PRODUCE—Ashes in fairer request at [illegible] for Pots, and [illegible] for Pearls. Sugar dull, and [illegible] lower. Tea buoyant and rather dearer. Rice firm, and East India slightly higher. Naval stores steady.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 15.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$31,960,000
Loans and Discounts	51,732,000
Specie	3,529,000
Amount due from other Banks	7,000,000
Amount due to other Banks	4,239,000
Deposits	18,595,000
Circulation	6,680,000

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Sept. 15.

FLOUR active and steady. Sales: 3,500 bbls., at $4 75@$4 87 for superfine Indiana and Michigan; $5@$5 37 for extra do. and Ohio; and $5 87 for choice extra. WHEAT advanced for Spring; unchanged for Winter. Sales: 5,000 bushels, at 90c. for Chicago Spring; $1@$1 08 for red Ohio and Indiana; and $1 21@$1 25 for white Ohio and Kentucky. CORN held firmly, at an advance. Sales: 12,000 bushels, at 62½c.@65c. OATS unchanged. Sales: 3,000 bushels, at 30c. BARLEY—Small sales at 75c. WHISKY dull, at 23c. FREIGHTS lower; 8½c.@9c. for Corn to Troy and Albany. *Lake Imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day*—3,000 bbls. Flour; 64,000 bushels Wheat; 30,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—[illegible] Wheat; 30,000 bushels Corn; 5,000 bushels [illegible]

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Sept. 15.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT 5c. better; [illegible] bushels Chicago Spring at 90c. Corn [illegible] CANAL FREIGHTS lower; Wheat 9c.@10c. to New-York. *Lake Imports to-day*—38,700 bushels Wheat; 26,600 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—5,000 [illegible] 4,000 bushels Wheat; 1,300 bushels Barley.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Sept. 15.

FLOUR active. WHEAT buoyant. [illegible] @81c. CORN active and advanced 5c. [illegible] *Shipments to Buffalo*—340 bbls. Flour; [illegible] 25,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments to [illegible]* Flour or Wheat; 20,000 bushels Corn. [illegible] 2,000 bbls. Flour; 60,000 bushels Wheat [illegible] bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, [illegible]

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,000 bales, taking all the new on the market. Prices are [illegible] not quotably higher. Good Middling is [illegible] @16¼c. STERLING EXCHANGE, 8½c. ℘ cent. [illegible] Other articles unchanged.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA [illegible] day.—*First Board*—[illegible] Pennsylvania [illegible]; $1,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, [illegible] Reading Railroad [illegible] [illegible] Railroad 7s, 1st mort. [illegible] North Pennsylvania Railroad [illegible] Railroad [illegible] Harrisburg Railroad [illegible] Camden and Amboy Railroad [illegible] Reading Railroad [illegible] Meadow Railroad, 60; 10 Morris Canal Pref. [illegible] 100 Long Island Railroad [illegible] Bank, 50; 4 Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, [illegible] and Mechanics' Bank, [illegible] Exchange Bank, [illegible] Bank of Kentucky, [illegible] *Closing Prices*—United States [illegible] 6s, [illegible] Philadelphia Railroad [illegible] adelphia Railroad, new, [illegible] Pennsylvania [illegible] Reading Railroad [illegible] Bonds, [illegible] Reading Railroad [illegible] Pennsylvania Railroad [illegible] Consolidated, [illegible] Schuylkill [illegible] Schuylkill Navigation Stock [illegible] kill Navigation Preferred, 17½@17¾; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad [illegible] Williamsport and [illegible] road 7s 1st mort., [illegible] Williamsport [illegible] Railroad 2d mort., [illegible] Long Island, [illegible] burg, 7@7¼; Girard Bank, 10¼@10½; [illegible] @1; Union Canal, [illegible] New-Creek [illegible] wissa Railroad, [illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool—Miss O[illegible] Wright and lady, Mr. Duncan and servant, [illegible] Taylor and 2 servants, Mr. Brands, Master [illegible] W. Walmsley, F. A. Williams, Mrs. Steinberg [illegible] servant, Mr. Packer and lady, J. O. Low [illegible] Kellersly, lady, child and nurse, Miss Herrick [illegible] A. Goss, Mr. Wedgewood, Miss Robertson, [illegible] Mr. Harvey, 3 children and maid servant, [illegible] children and 4 nurses, Mr. F. Morris, Lovering [illegible] Wm. Barton, lady and child, Michael Ryan, [illegible] Jno. McClure, Mr. Tower, Percy Dove, Thomas [illegible] Speyer, Mr. Hamel, Miss Alexander, Miss [illegible] Harvey, Master Harvey, Miss Harvey, Mrs. [illegible] of Col. Taylor's servant, Mr. Watts and servant [illegible] riques and lady, Misses Henriques, John Bo[illegible] Coats, Mr. Edwards, Dr. Tyng, Mr. Cameron, [illegible] Miss Henry, Mr. Duyckink, H. R. Rosher, [illegible] lady, child, infant and nurse, Mr. Jenning [illegible] Mr. Lemore, Mr. Grattan, Mr. Tyng, Mr. L[illegible] Bessy and lady, Mr. Bates, lady and boy, M[illegible] children and nurse, Miss Miller, Mr. Davey [illegible] Kendall, Miss Gamble, Mrs. Taus and daughter [illegible] lace and lady, Miss Wallace, Mrs. Goodhand, [illegible] ling, Miss Musson, Mr. de la Torre, Mr. Musson [illegible] Mr. Harriscott, Mr. Holdford, Mr. Hubbell and [illegible] Hubbell, Miss Thomas, G. B. Northcote, lady [illegible] nurse, Miss Cochran, Chas. Kobb, Mr. Harris [illegible] Still, J. Russell, Michael Halpin and lady, [illegible] Urquhart, Edward Mark, lady, 2 children [illegible] nurse, Mr. Nicholson, Newton Booth, Jno. Gil[illegible] Smith, Mr. Bagowan, Wm. Ross, H. Waddell, [illegible] Ellis, Mr. Montgomery and brother, Mr. An[illegible] lady, C. A. Robert, Francis Norris, S. J. Hy[illegible] Wolstenholme and lady, R. C. Steele, Mr. Hy[illegible] son, Misses Waite, J. T. Schroeder and [illegible] Blair, Dr. Porter, Mr. Fordsham, P. Maillard, [illegible] Mr. Anderson, Mr. Watt, lady, 2 daughters [illegible] Mr. Moke, lady and infant, Miss Julia Norton [illegible] Mr. Grounkip and lady, S. Crooke, G. T. [illegible] Cullen, H. Brady, Chevalier Hulseman, [illegible] E. Brink, J. W. Neilson, Mr. Putnam, [illegible] lady, Mr. Marsden and lady, E. Truesdell, [illegible] Mr. Davidson, Hugh McInnes, J. H. Atwood [illegible] Wm. Leech, Mr. Goodenham and lady, Mr. [illegible] and friend, Mr. Bedichon and lady, Mr. [illegible] Geo. Woods, Luke Pope, Thos. Maddocks, [illegible] and son, Miss Roole, John Hewett, J. Kahn, [illegible] Bowes, M. O. Bues, Mr. Stillenwick, Mr. [illegible] Reynolds.

In steamship *Augusta*, from Savannah—[illegible] Lachlinson, Mrs. C. Renford, Mrs. J. Bryan, [illegible] Branch, Thos. E. Ward, Jas. W. Stebbins, [illegible] L. Platt, S. D. Dickson, G. R. Robinson, [illegible] Garrarg and lady, M. Smith, H. Weissbert, [illegible] Kennedy, Robert F. Nunery, J. Hamsdon, [illegible] V. Marcus, A. J. Robert, C. L. Fralick, [illegible] E. O. Byrne, T. D. Adams, J. M. Reinhart, [illegible] Jno. Merritt, J. Kelly, W. A. Cowper, C. D. [illegible] Carlton, Capt. R. C. Masters, R. Palmer, [illegible] son and 2 children—10 in the steerage.

In steamship *Roanoke*, from Norfolk, Petersburg, [illegible]—J. Surphin and lady, Mrs. C. A. W[illegible] G. Burr, Mr. Schultz, P. Rose, J. B. Th[illegible] child, Mrs. Thompson, C. Hunt, H. Bennett, [illegible] C. G. Francis, H. Hutzler, Mrs. Seligman [illegible] J. S. Ryan, J. H. Parker, John Fitzgerald, [illegible] lady and daughter, W. W. West and son, [illegible] lady and daughter, A. Chilson, G. L. Crow[illegible] ter, lady and 3 children, Miss McAdam, W. [illegible] J. L. Rice, C. Beale—28 in the steerage.

In steamship *Marion*, from Charleston—Mrs. M[illegible] Mrs. G. F. Molden, D. Barrow, H. A. Middleton [illegible] Middleton, J. L. Lindsey, F. Von Stoutin [illegible] Lieut. Richardson—10 in the steerage.

In ship *Middlesex*, from Liverpool—Capt. Art[illegible] bell, Capt. Peter Giraud, R. Bertram, of New-Y[illegible] J. Garcia, of Mexico.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 41 | Sun sets..... 6 09 | Moon ri[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 39 | Gov. Island. 6 06 | Hell Ga[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

Cleared.

Steamships Asia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Ericsson, Lowber, Bremen, O. R. Sands.

Ships Northampton, Cotter, New-Orleans, [illegible] ard; Boreas Prince, York, New-Orleans, N. H[illegible]

Barks Alice Tainter, Post, Mobile, Post & [illegible] na, Reimer, Havana, Mora & Noa; Amanda, [illegible] Richmond, F. Spies; Pride of the Sea, Johnson, [illegible] tie, Yanago & Delvalle.

Brigs Margaret, Hennebery, St. John, N. F.; [illegible] lus & Son; Borneo, Crary, Jacksonville, [illegible] & Co.

Schooners Maria Jane, Jones, Richmond, [illegible] son; S. S. Davis, Lynch, Savannah, McCready [illegible] Co.; Julia Fox, Hammond, Wilmington, McC[illegible] & Co.; A. V. Bedell, Ryder, Alexandria, [illegible] F. Leland, Taylor, City Point, [illegible] (Br.,) Phalen, St. Johns, N. F., J. S. Whitney [illegible] State, Venill, E. W. Lewis & Co.; Howard, [illegible] bern, Davis & Holmes; Sunny South, [illegible] ton, Dollner & Potter; Ben Fisher, [illegible] Powell; Three Brothers, (Br.,) [illegible] S. L. McLean.

Sloop W. D. Mangam, Russell, Taunton, [illegible]

Steamers Locust Point, French, Baltimore, [illegible] well; Franklin, Colery, Baltimore.

Arrived.

Steamship Persia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool [illegible] 10:58 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. C[illegible] inst., saw going in R. M. steamship Canada [illegible] ridian.

U. S. mail steamship Marion, Foster, Char[illegible] mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. [illegible] day, 1 P. M., passed the bark Richard, (of [illegible]) bound north, with loss of fore and main topgallant [illegible]

U. S. mail steamship Augusta, Woodhull, [illegible] hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. M[illegible]

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Portsmouth, [illegible] mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants [illegible] was detained in Hampton Roads on account of [illegible] or 48 hours. Left in the Roads, ships Sylvia, [illegible] Point for Liverpool; John Elliott Thayer, [illegible] and about 100 sails of vessels weather bound.

Ship Wm. Frothingham, Stetson, Havre 3[illegible] mdse. and 238 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. [illegible]

Ship Sir Robert Peel, (Ham.,) Jungens, [illegible] ds., with mdse. and 290 passengers to W. F. [illegible] Co. Has had 21 deaths (mostly children) on board the passage. Experienced northerly winds [illegible] passage.

Ship Margaret Tyson, Morrison, Liverpool [illegible] mdse. and 300 passengers to Wm. Tyson.

Ship Middlesex, Parmelee, Liverpool, Aug. [illegible] mdse. and 704 passengers to Tapscott & Co.

Bark Meridian, (Brem.,) Rosse, Bremen [illegible] mdse. and 206 passengers to Hennings, Muller & [illegible]

Bark Weather Gage, McRae, Rio Janeiro [illegible] coffee to Napier, Johnston & Co.

Schr. A. Hastings, Lowerison, Rochester [illegible] building stone to A. Smithers & Co. [illegible] Rip Light ship, in a gale from S. W., carried [illegible] head of the foremast and main topmast.

Schr. Ann Sawyer, Sawyer, Cherryfield [illegible] lumber to G. W. Simpson.

Schr. Charles, Allen, Addison 6 ds., with [illegible] Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Susan, Loring, Boston 4 ds., with [illegible] Lewis & Co.

Schr. Louisa, Moody, Gardiner, Me. 6 ds., with [illegible] to order.

Schr. Pearl, Kelly, Albany for New-Bedford.

Schr. Uncas, Brown, Rondout for Norwich.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence.

Steamer Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia and [illegible] 30 hours, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Curlew, Williams, Providence 18 [illegible] mdse. to Isaac Odell.

WIND—During the day N., and fresh.

Below.

Ship Wabash, Doty, Antwerp and Flushing. [illegible]

Ship Glance, Gillespie, Newcastle.

Ship C. J. Humphries, Morse, Cardiff. Also 2 other [illegible]

Sailed.

Ships National, Berry, New-Orleans; Orient, [illegible] Liverpool; American Union, Hubbard, London; [illegible] Pride of the Sea, Johnson, Nuevitas, and others.

Memoranda.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 12.—The schooner [illegible] 8 miles East of New Inlet Bar; schr. [illegible] shore 30 miles east of New Inlet Bar, will be [illegible] bark Col. McRae, ashore at Wilmington Bar, [illegible] will be a total loss; bark G. W. Richards, [illegible] Inlet Bar, and believed to be a total loss; a [illegible] ashore at Bald Head, also a schooner [illegible] ashore 20 miles west of New Inlet Bar; [illegible] lieved to be Spanish.—(By telegraph to [illegible] ing, Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Sept. 13, lat. 42 05, lon. [illegible], steamship [illegible] New-York for Southampton and Havre.

Sept. 14, lat. 40 40, lon. [illegible] S. Mauda [illegible] for Portsmouth, N. H.